B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL. XIV NO 31. BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
BANKERS and TRAVEL AGENTS
240 Hornby Road,
Telephone No. 20923.

Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING.

General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Current Accounts, Foreign Currency Accounts, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Order issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.

Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 1½ c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN Telephone No. 42118

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		12,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..	..	10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..	..	15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £56,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabin.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
8th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
22nd Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
8th Feb.	NALGORA*	China & Japan.
12th „	MASULA* ..	China & Japan.
19th „	JEYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
25th „	MURISTAN* ..	China & Japan.
28th „	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. For Australia.
7th „	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd „	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
11th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF
TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926			
5th Feb.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.	
6th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	
8th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.	
10th „	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.	
17th „	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7094	15 Jan	31 Jan
Liverpool Maru ..	K. Chiba ..	5864	21 „	4 Feb.
Tottori Maru ..	G. Masuda	5973	22 „	7 „
*Tamba Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5845	29 „	10 „
Muroran Maru ..	Z. Hirai	5374	12 Feb.	24 „
x Hakata Maru ..	G. Matsushita	5970	16 „	20 „
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6070	28 „	14 „
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	7 March	21st „

x Proceeds to Karachi
* Passengor Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	200	140	100
Hongkong —	475	320	215	145
Shanghai —	530	354	240	160
Kobe —	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 ₹26,666,666
Reserve Funds F43,196,861 ₹23,599,738
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Semarang Djember Pekalongan
Medan Djocja Pontianak
Bandjermasin Kota Radja Solo
Sourabaya Macassar Tegal
Bandoeng Palembang Tjilatjap
Cheribon Padang Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
K. P. HOOGENSTEYN, Mng. Agent.

DO YOU KNOW OF
A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.
For Government Tests and other particulars:—
APPLY TO:
Messrs SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.
The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-da with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like sound cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY. Bombay Branch

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—YOUTHS to learn Typewriting FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R2544

WANTED—A TRACER for an Architect's Office. Apply personally to Messrs. KORA & BHATT, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2613

WANTED—A whole-time PLEADER attached to a Chartered High Court to defend members all over the G.I.P. Ry., prosecuted under Indian Railway Act and Penal Code. Apply with full particulars, qualifications, terms, etc., to MANAGER, G.I.P. Ry. Employees' Mutual Benefit Society, Victoria Terminus Annexe, Bombay. Envelopes should be distinctly marked on left hand top corner "Pleader."
A R24986

EARN RS. 250 TO 300 PER MENSEM PERMANENTLY—A unique opportunity for really pushing young men. Wanted Organisers to establish Local-Agencies of a well-established manufacturing concern, throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Terms liberal. Only experienced hands need apply. Cash Security Rs. 250 essential. Agency terms quite easy and attractive. Full particulars from THE NATIONAL STORES & FACTORIES, Ludhiana, (Punjab).
A R 2605

WANTED—Influential and energetic paid TRAVELLING CANVASSERS for a well-established firm of high class *cloth* and *hosiery* manufacturers, equipped with modern MACHINERY, PLANT, and RESOURCES. Products already in keen demand in the market. Most up-to-date designs. Matchless qualities. Prices to suit all pockets. Pay Rs. 100 and Allowance Rs. 50 per month. Rs. 1 and 2 per cent Bonus extra. Cash Security Rs. 250 essential. Only a limited number of really pushing men to be employed. For detailed terms, Apply sharp to THE NATIONAL STORES & FACTORIES, Ludhiana, (Punjab).
A R 2605

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

YOUNG HIGHLY EDUCATED BANIA with decent income in Bombay wants to marry young, beautiful, educated Bania girl. Correspondence confidential. Write Box No. 1221, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2617

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ELECTRIC THERMAE, RUSSIAN BATHS—Hot air or vapour and Massaging treatment given. Attended by Nurses. GAIETY CHAMBER, Bori Bunder, Fort.
T R2618

TEA! TEA! TEA!—Fine Dust and Leaf Tea at As. 6 and annas 10 per lb. respectively. Apply for samples with an anna stamp. The CHEAP TEA TRADING CO., C/o. G.P.O., Calcutta.
T R2619

NAV-JIVAN (Registered), glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for sexual weakness and other diseases of genito-urinary organs. Once tried always used. Price per phial Rs. 2/4 Agents Wanted. RAJVAIDYA G. SHIV LAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
T R2608

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL, LD,.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH.
CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

FINANCIAL.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL INVESTORS—A well-established Manufactory of high class *hosiery* and *cloth* of a long standing has decided to open up its Local-Agencies in all the principal towns of India, Burma and Ceylon. Products already well-known in the market. Terms easy and liberal. Small investment. Absolutely no risk. Earnings for men of ordinary tact and influence not less than Rs. 100 to 250 per month. For terms in detail. Apply sharp to THE NATIONAL STORES & FACTORIES, Ludhiana, (Punjab).
R R 2605

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, Cambay State. Pay rising from Rs. 250 per mensem to Rs. 350, with Rs. 50 permanant travelling allowance. Persons who have served in positions of responsibility need only apply, stating age, qualifications, etc.

Applications should reach the ADMINISTRATOR, Cambay, before the 10th February, 1926. C24904

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 139, Medows Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 13th February, 1926 to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 31st December, 1924.
2. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji, K. F. Nariman, Huseinbhoy A. Lalji, V. A. Desai, S. D. Bhedwar, N. H. Belgamwalla and S. P. Kapadia, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. V. D. Govindji and V. A. Desai who retire under Articles 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1925 at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th February to 20th February, 1926 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

N. H. BELGAMWALLA,
Managing-Director

Bombay, 22nd January, 1926.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER of the District Local Board, Broach, which is permanently vacant on a salary, commencing from Rs. 250 rising by annual increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 350 with permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. Those who are working as Mamlatdars or who have qualified themselves for the post of Mamlat or who have passed one of the degree examinations of the Bombay University should apply to the President, District Local Board Broach, stating their age, nationality, educational qualifications and experience in the Local Board matters within two months from the date of this notice. The appointment shall be made in the first instance on probation for one year. Any attempt on the part of the intending candidates for canvassing votes for the post would be considered as disqualification.

(Sd.) BHA'SAHEB.
President, D. L. Board, Broach.
District Local Board Office, Broach,
25th January, 1926.
C24641

GANGES ROPE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE AGENCY for these ropes is held as from 1st February, 1926, by the undersigned.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Bombay.
24963

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE ELECTORAL ROLLS of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council for the City of Bombay Non-Mahomedan, Mahomedan and European Constituencies are under revision and will be published sometime after April, 1926.

2. It should be noted by Income Tax Assessees, whose names are on the current Electoral Rolls that their names will NOT be entered in the revised rolls unless they apply for enrolment producing one or other of the undermentioned proofs that they have been assessed to Income Tax, and as INDIVIDUALS and not as firms, etc., DURING AND FOR THE YEAR 1925-26.

3. Applications should be addressed to the Electoral Superintendent, C/o the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

4. The proofs may be either
(1) A Notice of demand for the Income Tax,
(2) A certificate from the Income Tax Officer to the effect that he is an assessee,
(3) A certificate from the Income Tax Officer of payment of Income Tax, or
(4) An Income Tax receipt with the notice of demand therefor.

(5) In the case of assessees who pay income tax through their salary bills or establishment pay bills, a certificate from the Head of the Office will be accepted.

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay,
and Returning Officer.
Old Custom House,
1st February, 1926. C24991

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ONE CERTIFICATE for FIVE SHARES Nos. 46841/45 of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. favouring Nandlal Tribhowandas Jani has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month from the date hereof to the Registered Office of the Bank, otherwise a duplicate Certificate will be issued to the above mentioned owner.
2623

LOST OR MISLAID.

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE of two hundred shares certificate No. 24889, share Nos. 862710/862809; 1674612/1674711, of the British Burmah Petroleum Co. in favour of Manekji Bomanji Motafram have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month from the date hereof to the registered office of the Company, otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued to the above-mentioned owner.
R2624

LOST OR MISLAID.

TWENTY-FOUR CERTIFICATES for forty shares Nos. 105586/605; 48103/112 and 22631/640, of the Central Bank of India, Limited, favouring Manekji Bomanji Motafram have been LOST or MISLAID, any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month from the date hereof to the Registered Office of the Bank, otherwise duplicates Certificates will be issued to the above-mentioned owner.
2624

LOST OR MISLAID.

ONE TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 61 for share scrips in respect of 4 shares No. 7930 to 7933 of the Indian Steel Wire Products, Ltd., in the name of Ram Nath Kaul has been LOST OR MISLAID.

Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate receipt will be issued to the aforementioned owner.
2621

HYDERABAD SIND MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from GRADUATES of recognized Universities for the post of Medical Officer for Bhai Khubchand Tolaram Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary. Salary Rs. 200—10—300 per mensem. Private practice will not be allowed. Those having at least 5 years' experience as Medical Practitioners and having experience of Bacteriological work relating to Tuberculosis will be preferred. The selected candidate will be governed by Municipal Rules of service, leave, etc., and will have to join the Municipal Provident Fund. He will also be required to produce Medical certificate of fitness. Travelling expenses for joining the appointment will not be paid The appointment will be on probation for 12 months. No free quarters will be given.

Applications stating nationality, age, qualifications and previous experience should reach the undersigned by 8th March, 1926.

(Sd.) DOWLATRAM BULCHAND,
Chief Officer,
Hyderabad Sind Municipality.
24988

TENDERS.

GAEKWAR'S BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Goya Gate, dated 3rd February, 1926.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the Construction of Narrow Gauge siding from Bilimora (on B. B. & C. I. Railway) to Bilimora Jetty—about 2.50 miles in length, are invited and will be received by the Undersigned upto 15 hours on MONDAY, the 15th February, 1926.

Each tender must be accompanied with a deposit receipt of Rs. 200 as Earnest Money to be lodged with the Chief Auditor, Goya Gate without which no tender will be considered. The earnest money thus deposited will be refunded in full to the unsuccessful tenderers.

Copies of tenders can be obtained from the Undersigned at a cost of Rs. 2 each.

Plans and section of the work together with conditions and specification of the work can be seen in the office of the Undersigned during office hours on week days.

The Undersigned does not bind to accept lowest or any tender nor to assign any reason in case of rejection on non-acceptance of such tender.

D. B. SHUKLA.
Executive Engineer.
G. B. S. Railways.
24987

KING GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, LUCKNOW

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the 20th February, 1926, for the supply of Rations, Milk, Lined, Clothing, Dressings, Hospital necessaries, etc. at one rate for the year 1926-27. Tender forms will be supplied on payment of Re. 1 for each. Apply for particulars to the SUPERINTENDENT. C24957

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PRAGJI BHANJI PAREKH, alias PRAGJI BHANJI, late of Bombay Hindu Bania inhabitant, a Clerk, a widower. ..... Deceased.

MOHANLAL BHANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Bania inhabitant, the brother of the deceased, residing at Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fifth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 25th day of January, 1926.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
24990

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY, NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 12th day of February, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 1st day of March, 1923, and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferrors of the 1st part, Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdul Hussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein, as the Mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferrees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagors Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferrees of the Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of May, 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the Mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj Paidya as the Mortgagees of the other part and in pursuance of the Consent Decree dated the 8th day of October 1925 in High Court Suit No. 1130 of 1925 in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction filed by Kashinath Vithoba Rajadhyaksh the second Mortgagee as the Plaintiff against the said Transferrees, the said Mortgagors and Goverdhandas Kaviram the third Mortgagee as the defendants.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years leasehold land with structures thereon, situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6242 (six thousand and two hundred and forty-two) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 301, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 778 Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3761(B), 3761 (1D), 3761(E-1A), 3761(1F) and 3761(1G), Street No. 530 Tardeo Road, and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khandwani and on or towards the West by the land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferrees of the Mortgage at their Office at No. 4, Motilal Mansion, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHAVANIPETH, POONA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5064 of 1923 (Motibai D. N. Vakil and others vs. Dara Cawasjee), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties:—

LOT NO. I.—All that piece of gauthan land, situate at Bhawanipeth, in the Town of Poona, together with the bungalow, outhouses and stables thereon, in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli, bearing Survey No. 388, and registered in the New City Survey Sheet No. 61, admeasuring about 1,846 square yards, and bounded on the North by the bungalow of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, on the South by the new building of Dara Cawasji on Government land, on the East by the road leading towards the Transport Lines Road, and on or towards the West by Government ground.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece of land situate at Manjuary in the Bhavani Peth, in the City of Poona, together with outhouses and stables and open garden space with Toddy and other trees thereon, in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli, admeasuring about 3 acres and 29 gunthas, bearing Old Survey No. 493 and New Survey No. 718, and bounded on the North by the Public Road, on the South by field belonging to Mahadeo Malee, on the East by other property of Dara Cawasji, No. 2390 in the Cantonment of Poona, and on the West by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 6TH KAMATIPURA STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees in respect of the property described in the schedule hereunder written and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Punjabi Muneeraly Kheratally and under the Power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th day of January 1924 and made between the said Mortgagor of the part and the said Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the said Immoveable property hereunder described on FRIDAY the 5th February 1926 at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at 6th Kamatipura Street, in the town and Island of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 117 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3973-3976, New Nos. 10599-10600-10601 Old Survey Nos. 3545/3546/3547/3548 New Survey Nos. 6203/6204/6205 and Cadastral No. 681 of Byculla Division and bearing Municipal E Ward Nos. 1513-1515 and Street Nos. 33, 35, 37, and 39 and bounded on the East by the property of Malahi Lingaji, on the West by the property of Haji Alli Mahomed, on the North by Sweepers' passage and on the South by Kamatipura 6th Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th February, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building-Street Nos. 182, 190; 154 172; 174, 178; 25C, 25G; 29, 29A; Case Nos. 93, 91, 92, 125, 78, Parel Road, Byculla (near Railway Station.)

Building St. Nos. 34, 42, 406, 416, 390, 38, 50; 242, 248, 284, 286. Case Nos 57, 68, 74, 165, 174, Old Nagpada Cross Lane; Chunam Kiln Street, and Memonwada Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

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AMUSEMENTS

XCELSIOR THEATRE

IGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
AT 9-30 p.m.

ARTISTIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.

A STROK PRESENTS

UTH ST. DENIS
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ENISHAWN DANCERS

umphrey	Ara Martin
Douglas	Mary Howry
Graham	Grace Borroughs
e Day	Pearl Wheeler.
Lawrence	Charles Weidman.
mes	George Steares.
rman	E. St. Denis

ROGRAMME NO. 3.
AY, 5TH TO MONDAY, 8TH FEB,
AY MATINEE AT 5-30 P. M.

PRICES: (including tax).
S: Rs. 34, Sofas Rs. 24, Stalls Circle 5-12, Family Circle 5, s 3-6, and Gallery Rs. 1-2.

at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO. LTD., p.m. From 7 p.m. at Theatre.

MPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY
-15 and 9-45 P. M.
-15 and 9-45 P. M.
-15 and 9-45 P. M.

ure that has staggered humanity!
andest combination of spectacle!
, Drama, Comedy and Tragedy,
he world has ever seen!
lm that made D. W. Griffith

E BIRTH OF A NATION
E BIRTH OF A NATION
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by a Cast of 18,000 besides 20 of ost Stars of the Screen!
2 months in the Making!
ost One Million Dollars!
distinct and individual scenes!
n of a New Art for the Film producers to follow!

MPRESS THEATRE
DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

AN THEATRES, LTD., present:

MARION DAVIES

a Cosmopolitan Production:

EN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER

her . . . . my actions do not war- e name you gave me.
is the man I love! For him I ked all—my rank, my honour, and name of the House of Tudor!

CELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

GLEAM O'DAWN"
GLEAM O'DAWN"
GLEAM O'DAWN"

PAGE TORN FROM LIFE
featuring
JOHN GILBERT

ma that deals directly with one of al Problems of Life

AMUSEMENTS

COLUMBIA PICTURES presents
ONE GLORIOUS NIGHT
featuring
Elaine Hammerstein
supervised by AL ROSCOE

An absorbing story of a woman's search for happiness with
ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN
in the stellar role
Pathe Super Gazette
Packed with the latest news.
'UNCOVERED WAGON'
An Amusing Comedy
TIME :— 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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SARASWATI FILM COMPANY'S
SOCIAL PICTURE
SOCIAL PIRATES
OR
The Night Side of Bombay
A fine Pathetic Story.
Featuring:—MISS FATMA
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Time and Rates as Usual.
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AMUSEMENTS

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NOW COME AND GIVE YOUR VOTES
FOR
PYARASAHEB'S "SELECTION"
ON
SATURDAY NIGHT, 6th February, at 9-30 P. M.
AND
MATINEE on SUNDAY NOON, 7th February, at 4 P. M.

PYARASAHEB'S CONCERT
AND
BENGALI SINGING GIRLS' DANCE and MUSIC
AT
CORNER GRANT ROAD.
RIPON THEATRE.
SEATS RESERVED AT THE THEATRE.
RATES AS USUAL

Sprains, Bruises!
Rely on Sloan's to Kill the Pain—No rubbing

You get quick relief from painful Sprains, Strains and Bruises with Sloan's Liniment. Lay on gently a little Sloan's—instantly you feel its warming, soothing influence at work—congestion is dispersed—swelling reduced—and the pain goes with amazing rapidity.

No painful rubbing—no waiting—Sloan's Liniment brings relief and comfort the moment you use it.

That is why Sloan's is kept handy by thousands of men and women, ready if need be to quell a riot of pain from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica or Neuritis as well as to stop the pain and prevent swelling and congestion due to sprains, strains or bruises. Use Sloan's—it is *your protection* from pain.

"SLOAN'S GAVE GREAT RELIEF"
Mr. J. Thacker, St. Patrick's House, St. Paul's Road, Peterboro' writes:—"I had a fall and badly bruised and sprained my knee. I tried nearly everything without effect, but after using Sloan's Liniment, I found great relief. There is nothing better than Sloan's Liniment."

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KILLS PAIN
No rubbing—apply lightly for quick relief from pain of
RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, SPRAINS, STRAINS, CRAMP, BACKACHE, STIFFNESS
Sold by all chemists and bazaars.
Representatives for India: Muller & Phipps (India), Ltd., 14-16 Cross St., Bombay; 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta; and Branches.

Use Colman's Mustard for curries—delicious!
Here's an idea for improving curries—add a little Colman's Mustard to the curry when grinding it. It improves the flavour and is simply delicious. Colman's Mustard is also nature's finest aid to digestion.
Colman's Mustard, which is sold ready ground in tins and bottles in all bazaars, is highly refined and untouched by hand, and the cost is trifling.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Feb. 4.

The market opened at yesterday's closing rates and advanced about 5 rupees in Fazuls and Dyeings touching Rs. 870 and 898/12 respectively, but soon declined to Rs. 858/12 and Rs. 886/4 respectively due to unloading by the Bulls. It remained in the neighbourhood at this price. There was a good deal of selling in Hydros, which opened at Rs. 922/8 but declined through out the whole day closing to Rs. 902/8. The undertone of the market seems to be a little easier but we would ask the bears to be cautious in short selling as a little buying nears the market jump up.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rsi.	
Bank of India	50	3	72-4	
Baroda	50	4	75	
Central Co-operative	50	7 ½	53	
Central	25	1⅝	23	8
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	78	
Imperial	500	40	1440	
Imperial Contributo—	*125	10	370	×D
Union	7⅝	..	3	4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	9	8
Central India Mining	10	4-88	31	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	35	
Katni Comet O.	100	..	45	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	120	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	2	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	48-8	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	830	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	143	
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	108-8	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	88	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	81	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	84	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	72	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	73	×D
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	81	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	151	×D
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	630	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	68	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	152-8	†
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	225	
Scindia Steam	30	..	8	5
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	77	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	575	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	860	×D
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	108	2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	87-8	
Surat Electricity	100	..	57	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	903	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	830	×D
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	450	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	625	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Akbari	500	..	400	
Fort	475	..	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	925	
Indian Cotton	126	20	225	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	210	×D
New Berar	500	80	855	
New East India	1,000	..	2500	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	545	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	725	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	650	×D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	160	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	8	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	465	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	138	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	13	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	..	5	6
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	165	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	73	×D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	300	×D
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	620	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	100	6 p.c.y	106	
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	32-12	
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	14	14
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	16-8	
Thacker	50	..	150	
Telephone	50	1	24	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	2	14
New India	25	1-0	15	
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	850	
Vulcan	10	..	2	8
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	387	8
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	342	8
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	888-12	
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	366	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fince Counts	250	..	32	
Century	100	20y	423	12
Central India O.	100	16	476	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	400	
Ceylon	100	..	47	8
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	122	8
Coorla	100	7y	142	8
Crescent	100	6	202	8
Currimbhoy	250	..	350	
David	500	..	400	
Dawn	250	40	650	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0	14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	265	
Edward Sassoon	200	..	150	
Elphinstone O.	100	..	28	
Emperor Edward	500	..	200	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	862	8
Finlay	100	4	125	
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	550	
Globe	100	..	37	8
Gokak	100	7	118	12
Gold Mohur	100	..	14	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1175	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	187	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	900	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	400	
Indian Woollen	50	..	2	
Jamshed O.	250	..	75	
Kastoorchand	500	..	70	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	Nil	92	8
Kilachand	25	..	5	
Kohinoor	500	..	900	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4850	
Madhor Scindia	100	..	28	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	117	8
Madras United	250	15	425	
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2050	
Mathradas	100	..	115	
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	100	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2100	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	140	
Mysore	50	5	112	
New City of Bombay	100	10	210	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	333	12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	402	8
Pheenix	100	15	440	
Planet	160	..	7	
Premier	100	..	46	4
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	500	
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7200	
Simplex	250	..	146	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	61	4
Standard	500	100	1225	
Swadeshi	100	18	478	12
Swan	100	8	155	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	100	
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	1875	
Vishnu P.	500	35	535	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 4.

Newton Ash, Shatton, Calcutta.
Newby Hall, Edge, New York.
Malvernian, Lagott, New York.
Canara, Lindon, Java.
City of London, Martin, Liverpool.
Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.
Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.
Gharinda, Warrington, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

February 5.

Jalapa, Neal, Calcutta.
Liverpool Maru, Chiba, Kobe.

LOADING.

February 4.

Steamer Phorus for New York.
Steamer Newby Hall for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, February 4.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Rampura, 9268, London, 13/2, M M and Co.
3 City of London 5714, Liverpool, 11/2, K N and Co.
5 Ridderkerk, 3174, K'chi, 5/2, E D Sassoon.
6 Elysia 4211, Liverpool, 5/2, Graham Trdg Co.
9 Masuja, 4454, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
10 Registan, 2615, Barce., 6/2, Grahams Trading.
10 Tottori Maru, 3700 Japan 5/2 N Y Kaisha.
14 Genova 4207 Genoa 15/2 L Triestino.
16 Canton, 4501, Goth., 6/2, L Edwards.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jalapa, 4336, Cal., 5/2, Vol. Bros.
5 Registan, 2615, Bar., 5/2, Grahams.
6 Gange, 1933, Genoa, 1/2, L. Triestino.
12 & 13 Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Nigaristan 3752, Avanmouth 2/2 Grahams Trading & Co., Ltd.
B Lachmere, 2370, N.F., 25/1, Grahams Trading.
G Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N F, S Hasenm and Co.
T Golconda, 3203, Karachi, 5/2, M M and Co.
9 Sunheath 3895 N.F. N.F., Graham Trading Co.

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 4
Ahmedabad	360
Bombay Cotton	342 -8
Bombay Dyeing	897-8, 897-8, 885, 888-12
Century	428-12, 431-4, 421-4, 423-12
Central India	477-8, 481-4, 477-8, 476-4
Colaba Land	122-8
Crescent	201-4
Edward Sassoon	120
Fazulbhoy	860 870 860 862-8
Finalay	125
Globe	37-8
Gokak	118-12
Indian Bleaching	187-8
Indore Malwa	400
Kohinoor	900
Madhowjee	117-8
Mathuradas	115
Meyer Sassoon	100
Mysore	123-12
New Great	335 340 330 332-12
Pabaney	265
Pearl	495 497-8 490 492-8
Phoenix	440
Siaplex	148-12 148-12, 145 146-4
Swadeshi	480 483-12, 477-8 478-12
Swan Mills	155
Tata Mill	100
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock	160
Bombay Steam Tram Co., Ord.	152-8 108- 2
Bundi Cement	9-8
Central India Mining	31
Indian Cement	35
Katni Cement Ord.	45
Shivarajpur	48-8
Tata Hydro	920 920, 900 903-12
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	46-14
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	16-8

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Febry. 4.

To-day Reuter reported unchanged to 4 points lower in old crop and 1 point up to 2 points down in New Crop in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 1 point down. The markets remained featureless.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 3rd instant as under:—

"Additional good rain restricting new crop demand."

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern.—

It was reported that the Southern Farmers of U. S. A. were yesterday holding a meeting to discuss the question of reduced acreage. At the time of writing no news is to hand, but the small decline in New York suggests any decision has not been taken seriously at the moment. We still adhere to our opinion that we think the market should decline somewhat but on any reasonable breaks, we prefer to keep to the Bull side. Reports seem to be filtering through of slackening demand in U. S. A. If this be so prices might decline below 18.50 dol. for July New York.

Owing to continued lower advices from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 349. At the opening Commission Houses and Exporters were moderate sellers and the values eased by half a rupee. Around this level Bazar operators and Japanese Houses bought lifting the prices to Rs. 350 1/2 and the Market closed at the same rate. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 350 and declining to Rs. 349 1/4 closed at Rs. 349 1/2. Commission Houses sold Broach. Exporters were buyers of Oomra.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 330 1/2 and closed steady at Rs. 332. Japanese Houses were moderate sellers, whilst offices were buyers. Oomra May opened at Rs. 328 1/2 and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 331 1/2 on Shroffs and general buying. Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 277 and Rs. 280 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday with limited demand for high class cotton. Black leafy cotton being difficult to sell was freely offered at lower prices.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Fully Good Broach April-May 349½.
Fully Good Bengal March 276.
Fully Good Bengal May 279.
Fine Oomra March 331
Fine Oomra May 331

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

M G Bengal: Fine 293, F Good 281, Good 271.

M G S. Punjab: Fine 285, F Good 275, Good 265.

M G Oomra No. 3: Superfine 360, Fine 350, F Good 336.

M G Central Provinces No. 1: Superfine 385, Fine 375, F Good 361.

M G Central Provinces No. 2: Superfine 375, Fine 365, F Good 351.

M G Khandesh. Superfine 333, Fine 323, F Good 313.

M G Mathia: Fine 285, F Good 275, Good 265.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Fully Good Broach April-May 350
Fully Good Bengal March 277
Fully Good Bengal May 280
Fine Oomra March 332
Fine Oomra May 331

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

	Ready New.	March.
Bengal Superfine M G	305	......
Bengal Fine M. G.	290	250
Bengal F. G. M. G.	280/82	278
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	288	285
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	277	......
Punjab-Americans M G	390	......
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M. G.	350/70	360
Nagpur Fine M G	350/70	360
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/55	348
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	335/60	350
Arvi Fine M G	335/60	350
Amraoti Fine M. G.	315/50	335
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M. G.	310/40	335
Malkapur Fine M G	300/20	325
Khandesh Fine M G	300/20	320
Khandesh F G M G	......	......
Broach Fine M G	367/365	......
Broach Fully Good M G	360	......
Muthit Fine M G	285	......
Muthit F G M G	270	......
Dharwar S G	......	......
Coompta M G	340/50	......
Westerns M G	290/310	......
Westerns H G	......	......
Miraj M G	340/50	......
Cambodia M G	409	......

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh ..	3,088	2,17,520	1,28,143
Central India ..	5,182	2,27,131	98,164
Barsi and Nagar ..	2,063	1,26 362	95,249
Hyderabad-Gaorani	911	45,082	48,243
Berar ..	3,997	2,67,251	2,79 698
Central Provinces ..	1,327	1,38,089	1,52,388
Total Oomras ..	16,548	10,21,435	8,01,835
Dholera ..	1,449	1,15,076	59,293
N.W. Provinces ..	278	1,20,448	1.07,532
Rajputana ..	907	55,576	[illegible]
Sind-Punjab ..	3,526	1,33,592	2,23.784
Broach ..	5,096	55.198	1.164
Coompta & Dharwar	122	14,072	12,382
Westerns-Northerns	86	8,185	12.563
Cocoanda ..	..	1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	..	6,441	7,524
Persian ..	..	2,074	850
American ..	..	143	7,536
Egyptian and African ..	..	30,248	23,430
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	439	3,485
Total ..	28,012	15,64,398	12,87,646

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 28th Jan. This year	Last year
Europe ..	4,010	2,11,802	1,57,690
Japan & China ..	7,600	5,51,273	5,63,980
Coast Ports ..	1.198	10,795	7,974
Up country by Rail. ..		4,363	7,794
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	..	1,73,705	1,33,978
Total ..	12,808	9,51,938	8,71,416

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 2500 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150 bales
Mid. Americans Spot
Universal Standard 10.61 good demand.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 18.25.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)
March 20.18
May 19.58
July 18.89

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—
March 20.17
May 19.59
July 18.88

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—
March 19.58
October 17.56

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

Future Delivery Prices:—
March 10.23 +.01
May 10.15 unchgd.
July 9.99 unchgd.
October 9.64 unchgd.
January 9.52 +.01

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O C.
Liverpool:—
February 10.19 —.02
March 10.21 —.01
April 10.14 —.03
May 10.14 —.01
June 10.05 —.02
July 9.99 unchgd.
Augus 9.86 +.01
September 9.71 unchgd.
October 9.64 unchgd.
November 9.55 +.01
December 9.52 +.01
January 9.51 unchgd.
February 9.50 +.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

February 17.05 unchgd.
March 16.95 unchgd.
April 16.80 unchgd.
May 16.65 unchgd.
June 16.60 unchgd.
July 16.53 —.02
August 16.53 —.02
September 16.53 —.02
October 16.50 unchgd.
November 16.60 unchgd.
December 16.60 unchgd.
January 16.60 unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 3.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Day's Exports to Continent 13,000.

Futures at New York:—
March 20.16 —.08
May 19.57 —.04
July 18.89 unchgd.
October 18.19 +.01
Spot Cotton at New York 20.70 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 20.05 —.07

Futures at New Orleans:—
March 19.55 —.03
October 17.55 —.01
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18 15/16.
Demand Bills 4.86.06
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 67 1/8.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET,

New York, Feb. 3.

Futures at New York:—
March 20.16 —.03
May 19.57 —.04
July 18.89 unchgd.
October 18.19 +.01

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.
Liverpool:—

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

March 10.21 —.01
May 10.14 —.01
July 9.99 unchgd.
October 9.64 unchgd.

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 3.

Barlotta Russo—61½ lbs. Feb/Mar sellers 56/6.

Rozario Santa Fe—57½ lbs. Feb/March sellers 54/3.
Tone:—Firmer.
Australian Feb/Mar buyers 59/6.
Parcel Victorian Wheat Afloat paid 60/3.

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 3.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
Closed quieter.
Feb/March sellers £15 1/2.
April/May paid 15 1/2.
Cottonseed Bombay Feb/March sellers £7 3/4.

Castorseed Bombay Feb/March sellers £16 7/8.

Linseed Bombay Feb/Mar sellers £18 3/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £19 1/4 Feb/March sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £19 5/8 Feb/March sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton not quoted.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £18-3/4 Feb/March value.
Tone of Rapseed:—Firmer more enquiry.
Yellow Cawnpore Feb/March value £23½.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 3.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Feb/March sellers 18/-
April/May done 17 1/2.

Tone:—Opened firm—closed quieter.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
March/April paid 31/4½.
May/Aug. paid 31/7½.

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 3.

Para, Up River Fine, Spot Mar/April 32 1/2.

Tone:—Dull.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—Buyers 32/ and sellers 32 1/2.
Tone: Irregular—fair business.

C M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Jute:—Albion 410, Alliance 468, Anglo-India 370, Auckland 202, Barnagore 112, Bally 158, Birla 7/12, Belvedere 410x, Budge-Budge 375, Caledonian 455, Chapdani 158 Clive 32/12, Craig 5, Cheviot 208, Dalhousie 328, Delta 400, Empire 46/4, Fort Gloster 770, Fort William 282, Gondalpara 810, Gourepore 640, Hukumchand 9/12, Hooghly 67, Howrah 36, Kamarhatty 532, Kankanarrah 433, Kelvin 745, Khardah 400, Kinnison 935, Lansdowne 226, Lawrence 558, Lothian 318, Naihati 400, National 23/8, New Central 475x., Northbrook 45/12, Nudea 44, Orient 157, Presidency 7, Reliance 55, Soorah 25, Standard 356, Union 500, Waverly 7.

Hessian:—18/10.

Jute:—113/4.

Cotton:—Dunbar 158, Keshavram Cotton 3/12.

Miscellaneous: B. I. Corporation 4/14, Burma Corp. 12/12, I. I. Still 21, Imperial Bank 1450, Imperial Conty. 375.

Remarks:—Jute shares easier. Cottons quiet. Undertone uncertain.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd February 1926.

Cotton	28,012 bales.
Wheat	20,322 cwts.
Linseed	5,138 cwts.
Rape, etc.	608 cwts.
Gingellyseed	2,135 cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	11,014 cwts.
Castorseed	7,076 cwts.
Rice	3,316 cwts.
Myrabolians	2,293 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,588 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1,090 cwts.
Juwar	751 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	629 cwts.
Coal	621 tons.

THE METAL MERCHANTS, CO.

ISSUED RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER DAILY QUOTATIONS

BRASS.

Bombay, Febry. 4.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, German	¾	57	0	0
Brass, German	1	58	0	0
Brass, German	1¼	57	0	0
Brass, German	1½	57	0	0
Brass, German	1¾	57	0	0
Brass German	2	57	0	0
Brass, German	¾ to 2			

COPPER.

Bombay, Febry. 4.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper French	¾ to 2	60	4	0
Copper, German	¾	60	4	0
Copper, German	1	60	4	0
Copper, German	1¼	60	4	0
Copper, American	1½	62	0	0
Copper, American	1¾	63	0	0
Copper, American	2	63	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	8	0
Copper, English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		74	8	0
Lead, Rangooni		28	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	55	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	56	0	0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55	8	0
German Copper	1½	61	0	0
German Copper	1¾ to 2	62	0	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		61	8	0
English Copper	¾ to 2			

METALS.

London, Feb. 3.

English best Selected Copper £62 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B. £59 5/16
Copper Braziers £74.
Yellow Metal 69 1/2.
Hard Spelter 32 1/2.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.

London, Feb. 3.

Tin Block £278.

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKET.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Febry. 4.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0	8	9
Finix	No. 6½	0	9	0
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	9	3
David	No. 10½	0	10	6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	10	3
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	10	6
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	10	6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	10	9
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	10	9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	12	0
Japan	No. 20	0	14	3
Japan	No. 32	1	2	0
Japan	No. 40	1	4	0
Japan	No. 42½	1	6	3

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Feb. 4.

KHADI:—
Textile Per lb. 0 14 6
Century ,, 0 13 6
Jacob ,, 0 13 6
E. D. Sassoon ,, 0 13 6

LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—
Standard Per lb. 1 3 0
Century ,, 1 2 3
Hindustan ,, 1 3 6
Fazal (Mahal) ,, 1 3 9
Phoenix ,, 1 2 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ,, 1 3 3
Manekji (Patangia) ,, 1 2 0
Kaliamardan ,, 1 3 0
Daud Sahib ,, 1 1 6

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—
Rachael Mill Per lb. 1 3 0
Hindustan ,, 1 3 0
David Mill ,, 1 3 3
Appolo ,, 1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon ,, 1 2 6

LONG CLOTH x Quality:—
Kohinoor Mill Per lb. 1 2 3
Swan Finlay ,, 1 1 9
Gold Mohor ,, 1 10 0

LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34—42 In.—
Textile (Hand) Per lb. 1 2 0
Spring (Merchant) ,, 1 1 6
Century (Bugle) ,, 1 1 0
Appolo (Pyala) ,, 1 0 9
Tata Mill (Darji) ,, 1 1 6
Sakuntala ,, 1 1 0
Sundari Brand ,, 1 1 3

DHOOTIES 7, 8 9 Yards—
Spring (Balance) Per lb. 1 3 6
Jacob E. D. ,, 1 1 0
Century ,, 1 3 6

DHOOTIES 10 Yards.
Spring (Balance) Per lb. 1 2 6
Century ,, 1 2 6
Jacob E. D. ,, 1 0 0
1386 Tata ,, 3 6 0

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5—
Bombay Cotton Per Piece 5 1 0
Jamshed ,, 5 1 0
Jamshed ,, 5 4 0
Pearl Pabaney £5 ,, 5 4 0
Hindustan No. 902 ,, 5 8 0

BLEACHED CHECK—
Kasturchand Mill ,, 6 5 0

BLACK CHECK,
5800 Sholapur ,, 12 10 0
Textile Mill £3 1/2

GABRUN No. 5124:—
Pearl Pebaney Per lb. 9 6 0
Hindustan ,, 9 12 0
E. D. Rachael ,, 8 12 0

SALITA
Century Per lb. 1 2 0
Textile ,, 1 2 0
Spring (Merchant) ,, 1 2 3

STRIPED SADIS Yards 12
777 Kohinoor Per piece 2 11 6
777 Crescent ,, 2 11 6

DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.
Kanta Per lb. 1 6 6
Great ,, 1 5 0
Phoenix ,, 1 6 0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb 4.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 970.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1020
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1005

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 122.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 118.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 204.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 272.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.86-1/2
London—Paris Frcs 129.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.23.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London Berlin Marks 20.70.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Feb. 3.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 7/32.
Bar Gold £4-4-11½.
Bar Silver Spot 31 quiet.

London, Feb. 3.

Rentes 3 per cent 49 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 15/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China inclined to sell—business small. Closed quiet.
Interest day to loans 4 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/2/25.
Bars sold £14,000.
Sovereins for export to Singapore £43,000.
To Argentine £20,000. To India £16,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Febry. 4.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/c	1/6 7/16
Fcs.	957
American Dollars	272
Hongkong Dollars	160½
Shanghai	204
Japan	122½
Singapore	156

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 3.

Stockholm	18.17
Christiania	23.90
Amsterdam	12.12
Switzerland	25.24

London, Feb. 3.

Exchange on London in Paris 130.65
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy 121.15.

New York, Feb. 3.

Demand Bills 4.86.06.

London, Feb. 2.

Exchange Belgium 106.98
Exchange Athens 342.50

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

3 Months 4-17/32 per cent.
6 Months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4—3/4 per cent.
1 Month 4-3/4 per cent.
3 Months 5 per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 3.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 17/32.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/2.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 13 1/2.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 3.

Funding Loan 4p.c. 1960/90 £88 1/8 —1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 5/16 —1/16
Conversion Loan £76 1/4 —1816.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ p.c. 55 7/8 —1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 52 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68 —1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 57 3/4 —1/4.

BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5-6.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-6-9.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-2-9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931.36 87/12
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 96
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 96/10.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100
5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 (Tax Free) 100/9.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax 1928 Rs. 105/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 192 100/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 101/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 104/8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 104/14
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 105/8
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan Free) 1935 Rs. 109
4 per cent Port Trust 1974 76.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 75/1
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 102/12.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 19 76.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929.49 Rs. 1
Tone of Market:—Firm, good enqui 3½ per cent Paper.

SHARES.

London, Feb

Hongkong Bank	£127
Chartered Bank	£ 21
National Bank	£ 4
P. & O. Bank	£ 9
Eastern Bank	£

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Febr

Ready Prices both for Java and B gar have dropped by about 2 annas p in yesterday's closing price-levels. Forward Market has also eased to-d dencing a drop of 2d. in Jan. and March Shipment for Java Sugar and about a pence in Jan. and Feb/ shipment for B.R. B. Beet Sugar.

The following are the closing quo ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/2 per cwt.
Shipment Decr. sh. 17/8 per cwt. F
Shipment Jan. sh. 17/7 per cwt. F
Shipment Feb/March sh. 16/9 p F B H.
Shipment July/Sept. sh. 15/7 per B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/1 per cwt.
Shipment Jan. sh. 17 per cwt. F
Shipment Feb/March sh. 16/2 per B H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Fe

Fine White Java C. & F. C July/Sept. sellers 15/3 3/4.
Fine White Java C. & F. C Oct/Dec. sellers 15/5 1/4.
Fine White Java C. & F. July/Sept. sellers 15/6¼.
Fine White Java C. & F. July/Sept. sellers 15/7.

Cuban Sugar c.i.f. United Kingdo March nominal value 11/9.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Fe

Cardiff to Bombay 15/6.

BARLEY.

London, Fe

Karachi Barley not quoted.

Bar gold forward, 1st March, Rs. 2
Bar gold 2nd settlement, 29th Marc 21-3-9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 69-7-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 69-7-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 69-6-

London, Feb

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.
Silver ready d. 31-0.
Silver forward d. 30-15.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. China was a sel higher rate. We don't expect much ther decline for the present. Underto steady.

GOLD.

Bombay, Febry.

Ready:—21/2/9.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21/3/6. At 6 21/3/6.
Vaid Chitor:—Opening 21/3/6. p.m. 21/3/6.
Teji Mandi:
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaid Chitor:—Opening 0/1/6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Febry

Ready:—69, 7.
Vaid Fagan:—Opening 69/7. Lo 69/5. At 6 p.m. 69/5.
Vaid Chitor:—Opening 69/4. Lo 69/2. At 6 p.m. 69/2.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/12/0
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 1/4.
Tone:—Market quiet.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

P. and O. s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of January 21 ex s.s. "Nardera," due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 6.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails, leave at 1 p.m.

School Board's Conference session, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 7.

Public lecture by Dr. Annie Besant on "Is Coalition of Parties Possible?" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road 6 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law presiding.

School Board's Conference session, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 11 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P and O mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

PROF. DESHBANDHU'S FEATS.

To-day at 6.30 p.m. Prof. Deshbhandu Vidyalankar will give a performance in archery and muscle control of the heart at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

A social meeting of the Association will be held this Saturday in the Association rooms, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas will meet the members at 4.30. The Association's rooms will be open as usual from 11-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

SCHOOL BOARDS CONFERENCE.

The First School Board's Conference will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday the 6th at 2 p.m. and Sunday the 7th instant at 11 a.m. under the presidency of Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President, Karachi Municipality.

SHARADA STREE SAMAJ.

Mrs R. Kalyanamma, honorary secretary of the Sharada Stree Samaj, Bangalore acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations towards the Samaj:—The Aga Khan Rs. 100, Mr. B. Ramaswamy Rs. 50, Mr. Shankarrao K. Pupala, editor of "Telegu Samachar" Rs. 25, and other smaller donations aggregating Rs. 125.

DADABHAI CENTENARY PORTRAIT COMPETITION.

Attention of the leading artists is drawn that the last day of receiving the portrait for competition is Saturday, the 6th instant. Competitors are requested to send in their portraits to the Hon. Secretary, D. N. Centenary Committee, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, "Congress House" Bombay.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE COMPETITION.

Written examination of the candidates for schemes Nos. 52 and 53 for the medical colleges of Bombay will be held on Sunday (the 7th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Elphinstone High School premises, Cruickshank Road, near Dhobi Talao. Registered candidates are required to be present there at 3.45 p.m.

FOUNDATION STONE CEREMONY AT POONA

On Saturday (the 6th instant at 8 a.m. Dr. Annie Besant will lay the Foundation stone of the New Building of the Poona Lodge of the Theosophical Society in the grounds of Mr. L. R. Gokhale, pleader, at the corner of the road leading to the Servants of India Society. This will be followed at 8/30 a.m. by a public lecture by Dr. Besant at the Fergusson College Amphitheatre.

DEATH OF A YOUNG DOCTOR

The death took place on Saturday last of Dr. Ramarao G. Shonbhag, a promising young doctor in Girgaum. He belonged to a Gowd Saraswat family of Kumta and received his higher education in Bombay. He was of an extremely amiable disposition and was always kind to the poor among his patients. His sudden death, through heart-disease, at the very threshhold of his career, and only two months after his marriage, is widely mourned by his community and friends. He leaves behind him an aged father, a young widow, an elder brother and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

"THE SHIVAJI MEMORIAL."

The letter under the above heading which was inadvertently published in "The Chronicle" of 3rd instant over the pseudonym of "Artist" instead of "A Lover of Art."

HIGH DIVIDENDS AGAIN
Dilawar Rs. 114, Sauce Rs. 66-8
Also Other Good Things
Costa Rica, Murmansk, Sinnan, etc.
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Follow right through the cards of this Established Tipster and you are sure to gain a lot.
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HIGH COURT

BRIBERY CASE AGAINST DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

TRANSFER-APPLICATION REJECTED.

The Hon. Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Madgaonkar on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the transfer-application made by J. A. R. Kama, lately Hazur Deputy Collector of Surat, against whom a case is pending before the Special First Class Magistrate, Mr. H. N. Willis of Surat, on charges of bribery under Section 161 of the Penal Code, in respect of three out of four cases of bribery alleged against him by the police.

The petitioner alleged that no proper report was submitted by the police as required by Section 173 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The opening of the case by the Special Public Prosecutor was availed of by him to prejudice the Court by making baseless and irrelevant allegations against the petitioner to the effect that attempts had been made on behalf of the petitioner to influence the prosecution witnesses. During the course of the hearing, two of the prosecution witnesses had deposed to facts contradicting the prosecution story, and the Magistrate had allowed the Prosecutor to cross-examine them in spite of the protest of the defence pleader that under the law statements made before the police could only be used for the limited purpose specified in Section 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and that such statements could only be used on behalf of and not against the accused. The Magistrate's attitude led the petitioner to believe that he was prejudiced against him and was helping the prosecution by ignoring even obvious illegalities.

The petitioner further stated that the allegations made against him were due to the inimical activities of several subordinate officers whom he had to offend in the discharge of his official duties. The Investigating Officer, Mr. Kothawalla, was allowed to be present in Court in spite of the objection raised by the defence that it would put the prosecution witnesses into terror and they would not dare to say anything in favour of the accused.

After the evidence of the prosecution witnesses was over, when Mr. Velinkar, the Prosecution Counsel, suggested that the Court should frame the charges, the petitioner applied for leave to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses, as the cross-examination was reserved by special permission of the Court. But this was refused by the Magistrate in breach of his permission.

Their Lordships, in rejecting the application, held that the petitioner had failed to show that a fair and impartial trial was not possible unless the case was transferred to some other Court. The various allegations made in the petition might very well form the subject of an appeal though they would not justify the transfer of the case. If the Court were to pass an order on the assumption that the Magistrate might have committed an error of law for which there was no evidence, it would undoubtedly prejudice the acquittal or conviction of the accused. In the present case, continued their Lordships, it was difficult if not impracticable to test the several allegations made by the accused unless they had copies of the evidence before them. Moreover, the case had reached a stage when charges had been framed and 20 out of 28 prosecution witnesses had already been examined. Their Lordships also saw no reason, in the absence of any evidence, to exercise their powers of directing the Magistrate to commit the accused to the Sessions as prayed by the petitioner in the alternative. In their Lordships' opinion the allegations were not sufficient to justify the stay of a part-heard case and transferring it to another Court for re-trial.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

COMMANDANT OF THE GOVERNOR'S BODY-GUARD FINED.

Major Lucas, Commandant of the Governor's Bodyguard was fined Rs. 50 by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate for rash and negligent driving.

Inspector Fern stated that a serious accident occurred on January 23 at the junction of Gibbs Road with Ridge Road on the Malabar Hill. Major Lucas who was driving on the wrong side of the road dashed straight into another car that was coming from the opposite direction, causing considerable damage to both the cars.

It was further stated for the prosecution that Major Lucas was driving at an excessive speed.

COMPLAINANTS TO INSPECT STOLEN PROPERTY

The Bombay City Police have recovered in the course of their investigations in regard to various thefts in the city a number of motor accessories, such as lamps, horns and mascots, etc., and the complainants who had lodged their complaints at the police stations are requested to go to the Gamdevi police station where the abovementioned property is kept for inspection.

JUBILEE MILL RE-STARTS WORK

The Jubilee Mill situate at Sewree which was closed down owing to trade depression in September last re-started since Thursday when about a thousand operatives presented themselves for work. The management admitted them all and cleaned the machinery which was lying idle all this time and would start for regular work from to-day. The agents of this mill are Messrs. Mangaldas Mehta and Co.

GIVE TIT FOR TAT.

ADVICE TO LIBERALS TO OPPOSE NATIONALISTS.

A meeting of the Liberals resident in the southern part of the city was held on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at "Indu Bhuvan", Girgaon, to inaugurate a Union. In the absence of Sir D. E. Wacha, who was to preside, Mr. S. M. Vaide occupied the chair. About 25 gentlemen were present.

The Chairman in the course of his speech said:—"We have an implicit faith that the Liberal Party is founded on the most sound principle that can restore vigour to a fallen people. We have seen that in spite of all meddlings, errors and fanaticism in spite of all calumnies and vellification during the last decade, the liberal principles laid down by the elders of our party have risen triumphant. The details of the programme of our party have been accepted by our opponents. The ways and means of national progress advocated by our leaders have been found to be the only practicable ones. During the last few days after the recent split in so styled Swarajya Party we have heard both on the public platform and in private conversation the question as to where now is the difference between the Responsive Co-operators and the Liberals? As a reply to that I can only point out the fundamental difference in conduct of the leading exponents of Responsive Co-operation, and the principles that guided great leaders and founders of our parties, the late Mr. Dadabhoy, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Justice Ranade, Justice Badruddin Tyebjee, Sir Surendranath Banerjee, Mr. G. K. Gokhale,—every one of these great founders of the present political progress of our country was an Indian first and last also. They treated politics as a national movement which superseded all racial, communal, religious or provincial considerations. We have realised that even the most considered compromises that emphasise religion and communal differences defeat their own ends, and retard national progress as a whole.

Mr. M. D. Altekar then read messages of sympathy from Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir C. H. Setalwad and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye wishing the Union every success. He then explained the constitution of the Union and said anybody who accepted the liberal principles could become its member. The annual fee was Rs. 5 per annum.

Khan Bahadur N. H. Choksy then urged young men to join the Union and requested the organizers to establish branches all over the city.

GIVE TIT FOR TAT.

Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye appealed that the Liberals should strive their best for a triumphant success of the Union. He advised the young Liberals to go to Marwadi Vidyalaya and propound their principles and even give "tit for tat" if necessity arose.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi then said that he was convinced that the destiny of the country was bound up with Liberalism.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

TWO-FOLD SECRET OF SUCCESS.

MR. B. J. DESAI'S ADVICE.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai delivered a very interesting address on Wednesday evening in the Elphinstone College Hostel Hall on "The twofold secret of success." Himself a pre-eminently successful man in life, his utterance was full of self-revelations. He opened his speech with a soft warning that nothing new should be expected from him, that he did not wish to attain to the heights of literary excellence but what he wished to give the audience was a simple truth, based on experience. Life would not be worth-living if one thing was not permanently present with us and that mysterious thing was nothing newer than Hope—the ever fresh topic for all writers and poets in the world. The second virtue of supreme importance was Courage. Across a period of twenty years, by which he was removed from the young audience the advice he wished to offer was this—"In act and thought be hopeful, be courageous." After a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer and to Prof. D'Andrade, the chairman, the meeting drew to its close.

HOSPITAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

With a view to arousing greater local interest in the affairs of hospitals Government have decided to reconstitute the Advisory Committees which were established in 1919. In future those Committees will consist of the Civil Surgeon, three members elected by the Municipality and one by the District Local Board, the remaining members being nominated by the Surgeon-General on the recommendation of the Civil Surgeon. The elected and nominated members will hold office for a period of one year. The revised rules will be brought into effect as vacancies occur on the existing committees.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Garib Sarjoo a Hindu aged 25 years working in a flour mill at Poibawdi was cross the Railway lines of B. B. and C. I. Railway at Elphinstone Road at about 10-45 p.m. on Wednesday when he was knocked down and run over by a train. His right hand was cut off, and head was smashed and died on the spot.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, Mr. Umakant Shanker, Deputy Station Master, Elphinstone Road said, there was an overbridge for pedestrians to cross the lines both of B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways but they (pedestrians) found it very circuitous and therefore they crossed the lines by jumping over the fencing.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death while trespassing the railway lines at night.

CIVIL DEBTORS.

REPLY TO PRESS CRITICISIM.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

As there appears to be some misapprehension regarding the removal of the civil debtors from the civil jail at Mazagaon to Arthur Road, the following facts are given for general information. The Civil Jail is an entirely separate building from the prison for convicts at Arthur Road. Civil debtors will be, as they always have been, kept entirely separate from convicted prisoners and will be in no way associated with them. The removal of civil debtors from the Civil Jail to Arthur Road was by ordinary motor lorry and the escort was provided by warders in plain clothes.

ALL-INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

RESULTS OF MATCHES.

ALLAHABAD, Febry. 4.

In the All-India Lawn Tennis Tournament to-day, the leading players Bobbs, Miss Sanderson, Mrs. MacKenna, Krishna Prasad, Major and Mrs. Condon, were at their best.

In the Men's Singles Krishna Prasad defeated Major Condon in two straight sets. In the Men's Doubles Bobbs kept up their reputation, winning the match over the less experienced players. The defeat of Krishna Prasad and Jasbir Singh was a surprise. Raghubir Dayal who has been in splendid form throughout the Tournament missed very few chances whilst Jasbir Singh played rather erratically, and lost many points owing to faulty service.

One semi-final stage has been reached in the Mixed Doubles, Cox and Mrs. Stork having a fairly easy win over Major and Mrs. Condon.

Semi-Finals in the Ladies' Singles were played off and resulted in the defeat of Sanderson sisters. Miss E. M. Sanderson succumbed to Miss Holden niece, of Sir Grimwood and Lady Mears. Miss Sanderson missed many good points whereas Miss Holden was active.

The match between Miss J. T. Sanderson and Mrs. MacKenna was well contested. Mrs MacKenna played very accurately and won the first set. Miss Sanderson won the second set after a more careful play but did badly in the last set losing the match. Mrs. MacKenna will meet Miss Holden in the finals on Saturday. Ladies' Doubles has also reached the semi-final stage, Mrs. MacKenna fared badly losing the match.

The best game in the Ladies Doubles the one between Miss Holden and Miss Gibson and Mrs. Palk and Mrs. Condon was played in the failing light. The winners played more accurately and Mrs. Palk secured good few points by her chop strokes.

The following are the results of to-day's matches:—

MEN'S SINGLES:—A. C. Gupta beat A. F. Toogood 7—5, 5—7, 7—5; Krishna Prasad beat Major Condon 6—3, 6—0; J. H. Frowen beat D. N. Capoor 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; E. V. Bobb beat S. K. Mukerjee 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES:—S. W. Bobb and E. V. Bobb beat E. L. Norton and C. H. Malan 12—10, 6—4; G. L. Baker and H.R.P. Hutchins beat B. D. Bhargava and R. C. Thomas 6—2, 6—4; Hutchins and Baker beat N. B. Deane and A. P. Cox 14—12, 4—6, 6—0; Major Condon and S. K. Mukerji beat S. S. Bhagvat and Kazim Raza 6—4, 6—4; Raghubir Dayal and Husain beat K. Jasbir Singh and Krishna Prasad 6—3, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES:—A. P. Cox and Mrs. Strok beat Major and Mrs. Condon 6—2, 6—4.

LADIES' SINGLES:—Semi-finals, Mrs MacKenna beat Miss J. Sanderson 6—4, 4—6, 6—1; Miss Holden beat Miss E. H. Sanderson 6—1, 6—3.

LADIES' DOUBLES:—Miss Gibson and Miss Holden beat Mrs. MacKenna and Mrs. Deane 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. Palk and Mrs. Condon beat Mrs. Jukes and Mrs. Harper 6—3, 6—3; Miss E. H. and Miss J. T. Sanderson beat Mrs. Mackenzie and Miss Blunt 6—3, 6—4; Semi-finals: Miss Holden and Miss Gibson beat Mrs. Palk and Mrs Condon 6—2, 6—2.—A. P.

A HINDU MISSIONARY IN AMERICA.

SWAMI PARAMANANDA'S VISIT TO BOMBAY

Swami Paramananda of the Ramakrishna mission, a well-known preacher of Vedanta in America, is coming on a short visit to his Motherland. He was to arrive in Bombay on the 5th instant. But he has cabled from London to say that as he was detained by illness, he is reaching Bombay by the s.s. "Rajputana" on Friday, the 12th instant.

The Swami is a disciple of the late Swami Vivekananda, and has been working zealously for the spread of the Vedanta in the West since 1906. He first returned to India for a short stay in 1911, and his present visit is after an absence of 14 years. During these years he visited Europe more than once to spread the spiritual message of India. He is the founder and leader of the Vedanta Centre in Boston, Mass; and the Ananda Ashram at La Crescenta in California. He is also the author of numerous widely-read religious books—"The Path of Devotion," "The Vedanta in Practice," "The Way of Peace and Blessedness," "The Soul's Secret Door," "The Vigil" etc. He has also started a monthly paper—"The Message of the East" which is popularising the Vedantic truths in America. The Swami will put up at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram Khar, Santa Cruz. His stay in Bombay will be short.

BOMBAY RACES.

BIG MEETING 1ST DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

First race starts at 2-15 p.m. on Saturday.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs. Time 5-50 p.m.

Eddy 9/0, Greenfinch 8/12, Stanhope 8/9, Scandalous 8/8, Fille d'Or 8/3, Castor Bridge 8/2, Cheviot 7/13, Harvest Star 7/10, Kaser Girl 7/8, Husky 7-8, Cintra 7/7.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles. Time 4.15 p.m.

Frater 9/3, Marmion 9/0, Lomond Hills 8/4, Green Islet 8/3, Aldergrove 8/3, Bonnie Lad 8/3, Prince Hamed 8/1, Jansen 8/1, Candle Hill 7/9; Tycho 7/9; Jovial 7/0.

THE FORT PLATE. (Div. I.—Distance 1 Mile. Time 3.15 p.m.

Can Do 9/7, All Dominum 9/4, Stormont 9/3, Marby 9/2, Wilmington 9/0, Merry Gift 8/12, Love Glass 8/10; Cylvern 8/8, Mendy 8/6, Lucky Man 8/5; Lomo 8/0, Kojinum 7/12; Bridgman 7/10, Redcot 7/7.

DIVISION II.

Time 2-15 p.m.

Barbary 9/4, Brilliant Lady 9/3; Riverine 8/12, Divide 8/10, Steel Blue 8/9, Poet's Dream 8/7, Desert Gold 8/5, Saintly Sovereign 8/2, Cronan 7/12, Sophie II 7/9, Allensmore I 7/7, Gaybrook 7/2.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA.—Distance 1 1/4 Miles. Tim 5.20. p.m.

Dalkester 9/8, Melesigenes 9/8, The Monk 9/7, Heron 9/7, Cap-a-Pie 9/4, Katerfelto 9/1, Henri 9/0, Churchtown 8/11, Frater 8/11, Brasidas 8/11, Quincy 8/7.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE. Div I.—Distance 6 Furlongs. Time 6.20 p.m.

Sahoo 9/10, Amin 9/5, Roscoff 9/4, Baktavar 9/3, Hatchel 8/13, Ballard 8/12, Cardiff 8/10, Karikata 8/8, Centry 8/4, Shahir 8/1, Mahmood 7/10, Shahabad 7/9, Faisal 7/6, Arthur 7/4, Silver Cloud 7/1.

DIVISION II.—Time 2.45 p.m.

Khataf 9/3, Hashash 8/13, Costa Rica 8/11, Trade Mark 8/10, Mamnoon 8/10, Kandinava 8/7, Kowkab 8/2, Mulikizaman 8/1, Alder 8/0, Simbis 7/2, Alcis 7/2.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile. Time 3.45 p.m.

Some Surprise 9/7, Silver Thrush 9/7, Adwan 9/7, Dilawar 9/7, Chieftain 9/5, Mikado 9/4, Governor 9/0, Peach Bitter 8/10, Mashur 8/7, Hawam 8/6 Aftab 8/6, Zulu 8/5, Kelvin Boy 8/3, Hashash 8/2, Bucknell 8/1, Zoolfakar 7/8, Rehearsal 7/8, Faisal 7/8, Mansoor Beg 7/4.

HARD COURT TENNIS.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

HOLDERS BEATEN IN MIXED DOUBLES.

The feature of Thursday's play on the Kennedy Sea Face was the sensational defeat of Lady Tata and E. Annett, the holders of the mixed doubles trophy, by Mrs. Cooper and C. Gonsalves. Due, probably, to his recent illness, Annett was considerably weakened, and this combined with Mrs. Cooper's splendid display, accounted for his defeat. The latter drove well and stoutly supported her partner. The match ran into three sets, Lady Tata capturing the first with the loss of only one game. In the next, however, she could only annex two games, while the deciding set proved to be a love set. Mrs. Race and N. B. Bhagvat did not experience much difficulty in disposing of Miss Hyam and M. M. Mehta. D. P. Jeejibhoy had to acknowledge defeat at the hands of Chalam by the odd set in three. After sustaining an injury in the opening set—which he lost—he went on to win the next six games without response from his opponent; but the strain told upon him and the third set was bagged by Chalam at 7—5.

RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Chalam beat D. P. Jeejibhoy 6—4, 0—6, 7—5.

K. P. Gandhi beat K. C. Gharpure 10—8, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Sanghavi and Velker beat Soman and Tambe 6—2, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Race and N. B. Bhagvat beat Miss Hyam and M. M. Mehta 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. Cooper and C. Gonsalves beat Lady Tata and E. Annett 1—6, 6—2, 6—0.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

Court No. 1:—4 p.m.—C. Gonsalvis vs. Prince Ghanashyamsinghji followed by Mrs. Clayton vs. Mrs. G. C. Phillips.

Court No. 2:—4 p.m.—Bhagvat and Desai vs. Sundaram and Desai followed by Mrs. Cooper vs. Mrs. H. J. Kania.

Court No. 3:—5 p.m.—S. Noguchi vs. M. G. Kamat.

THE DRAW (LADIES SINGLES) 1926.

Owing to Mrs. Row's entry having been mislaid, the draw was made again with the consent of the other competitors.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

4th February, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19.57
To-day's Opening Rate	19.58
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	19.89
Difference	+.32

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

4th February, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.14
To-day's Opening Rate	10.12
Difference	—.2
To-day's Closing Rate	10.18
Difference	+.04

Khandi Closing Rate	Rs 350-8-0
Sewri Closing	Rs 349-8-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The following were the closing quotations of the Calcutta Share Market:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent Government Paper Rs. 60/8, 3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 70/12, 5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 96/12, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 101, 6 per cent Bonds 1927 101/10, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 104/7, 6 per cent Bonds 1932 105/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1455.

Cottons:—Agra United As. 10, Dunbar 158, Kesoram 3/14, Muir Mills ord 276/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 465, Anglo-India 362/8, Auckland 198, Budge-Budge 370, Cheviot 208, Clive 32/8, Craig 5, Dalhousie 325, Delta 413/8, Empire 41, Fort Gloster pref 116, Fort William 237/8, Hooghly ord 67, Hooghly pref 15/8, Howrah 36, Hukumchand ord 9/12, Kamarhatty 525/8, Kankarrah 417, Lansdowne 224, National 23/12, Orient 152, Presidency 6/10, Reliance ord 51/8, Reliance pref 114.

Coals:—Bhalgora 8, Bokaro and Ramgur 18/4, Nazira 13/4, Seetarampore 2/8, Sendra 16/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone pref 10/6, U P Electric 113/8, Indian Standard Wagon ord 20, B I Corporation ord 4/12, Firpo Ltd 12/4, Madan Theatres 3/7, British Ceylon Corporation 2/9, Howrah 6/12.

Tea Companies:—Doolahat 35, Huldibari 28/8, Jutlibari 19/12, North-Western Cachar 352, Rajabhat 40, Tirrihannah 21/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five-thirty-seconds pence; and demand bills were one shilling six and three-sixteenths pence.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, February 4.)

Mr. A. Montgomerie, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home and Ecclesiastical Department, is granted leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay for seventeen days with effect from the 15th March, 1926.

Mr. W. H. Marston, District Superintendent of Police, Thana, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 22nd May, 1926, or from the date of relief.

Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Kanara, vice Mr. M. V. Kamat reverting.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., on relief, to act temporarily as Collector of Dharwar vice Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector of Dharwar, vice Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, vice Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., pending further orders.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, C.S.I. I.C.S., is permitted to return to duty with effect from 8th January, 1926.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Secretary to Government, Finance Department, vice Mr. G. Wiles, C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Secretary to Government, General, Educational and Marine Departments, vice Mr. A. Master, I.C.S.

Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to Government, is granted with effect from the 5th February, 1926, or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, leave on average pay for seven months and thirteen days combined with leave on half average pay for such period as will bring the total period of leave to eight months.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Rain during week in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Mahi Kantha and Kolhapur. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Sholapur and Karnatak. Standing crops generally in good condition except for slight damage by recent rain. Harvesting of early sown rabi commenced at some places. Supply of water for drinking generally adequate. Water for irrigation generally sufficient. Supply of fodder generally adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food grains fluctuating.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1926.

A HOUSE IN DISORDER.

To all who are anxious to see the Municipal administration of this City set on the path of enlightened progress in order that those for whose benefit it exists may come soon to enjoy the civic amenities which are nowadays the lot of urban communities in most civilised countries, the result of the Municipal Elections which were held on Monday last cannot afford much satisfaction. Much less can they be the subject of gratifying reflection when regarded as an indication of political development in the wider sphere of Nationalism. There is a National Municipal Party. It stands, as a party, for a programme of municipal reform which is unexceptionable, and that it has, under the enterprising leadership of the ex-President of the Corporation, made its impression on the civic administration and politics of the City during the last three years is undeniable. But with all its qualities, the defect of Mr. V. J. Patel's leadership, let it be frankly said, seems to be that it is of too personal a character, with the result that, without his strong individual guidance and influence, the Party appears to have become a shepherdless flock, which has not even the saving characteristic of the sheep which herd together for protection when left without the shepherd. Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost seems to have been, at any rate, to a considerable extent, the motto during the elections which have just been held. And the result is pitiable from the national and municipal point of view. In the Corporation which is about to terminate its tenure of office the National Municipal Party numbered forty members, a solid compact body that had the power, and used it, to influence the course of municipal politics. With careful preparation for the contest, practical and energetic organisation, reasonable discretion in the selection of candidates and a determination to work together, that number might have been increased to a figure which would have made the Party almost dominant in the Council Chamber. Instead of this we find the Party reduced to the almost insignificant number of 27, not counting one or two successful candidates who stood as Nationalists though not nominated by the Party. The result is one of which the Party as such, and every member of it, ought to be heartily ashamed.

When we come to examine the figures of the poll in the various wards, there are certain features which reveal at once the weakness of the Party as a political organization. There can be no expectation of maintaining a popular party unless its candidates place the success of the party as a whole in front of the desire for personal aggrandisement. But the results in all the wards give us the most clear indication, again and again, that certain individuals have worked so hard for themselves that their colleagues and the Party have been left badly in the lurch. Without selecting individual instances, if we take the case of one ward alone we find that the Nationalist Party candidates, successful and unsuccessful, polled an aggregate of 67,051 votes in a total poll of 120,698. This was sufficient, had the candidates been working together on a joint canvass, as they should have done if the Party is to maintain its existence and ultimately succeed in its aims, to ensure the return of all the Party candidates. Instead of which we find that, while a Nationalist Party candidate heads the poll with the large total of close on eleven thousand votes, three others fail to secure election having polled little more than that total between them, while the President of the Indian National Congress, of all people, is allowed to cut a sorry figure at the bottom of the list of the successful ones with a poll of only 4,278 We have selected this ward to emphasise the lack of unity and mutual loyalty which seems to have distinguished the party throughout the City, because it provided the most satisfactory result as far as the Nationalists are concerned, but shows, none the less glaringly, the extent to which certain candidates of the Party pursued tactics of a lamentably selfish character. The gentlemen who headed the poll with about five thousand superfluous votes, as well as one or two others who were not far behind him, may derive a certain personal gratification from the result, but it has left an unpleasant impression on the public mind and is no testimony to their public spirit. One would have supposed that the representatives of the Party in this ward and their workers would have made it their first business to see that the election of the President of the Congress, who could not be expected to undertake the rough and tumble of personal canvassing herself, was made safe. No decent-minded Nationalist can have observed the self sacrificing devotion with which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu day after day went from one quarter of the city to another, speaking sometimes at two and three meetings a night in support of her colleagues, without feeling a deep sense of shame that her own election should have been left in doubt up to almost the last few moments that the poll was open. Other wards provided instances, equally, if not more, glaring of party candidates selfishly pursuing their own return by huge communal or sectional voting, but this one instance of the unchivalrous neglect of the President of the Congress is a deep stain on the record of the Party, which is a discredit to all concerned. We regret to have to speak so strongly. But there is no good to be gained by blinking the fact that the failure of the Party at the election—to say nothing of certain events which preceded it—has revealed the need of a thorough overhauling of its constitution and organisation both as regards personnel and machinery, and unless this task is undertaken promptly and earnestly, there is little hope for the future of the Party.

The need for setting the Nationalist house in order is the greater by reason of the unsatisfactory features of the election from a more general point of view. The failure to make any great impression on the education of the electorate in their civic duty during the past three years is notable. And this is a task which must be taken in hand without delay and pursued energetically. Communal voting is still the order of the day. Parsis came in shoals to vote for Parsi candidates, Saraswat Brahmins to vote for Saraswat Brahmins, Gujeratis for Gujeratis, and Deccanis for Deccanis, to say nothing of Mussalmans for Mussalmans. There was little relief from the exhibition of this tendency to vote for communal candidates. It was varied chiefly by the instances of the droves of voters who were driven or led to the poll by candidates to whom they owed, or thought they owed, allegiance as tenants or employees. Others came, completely ignorant of the issues, in obedience to mysterious influences and meekly followed the instructions of energetic and sometimes over-officious workers, who did almost everything for them short of actually marking their ballot papers for them. All this was due largely to a clumsy system of registering votes, which seems almost to be specially devised for the purpose of enabling candidates and their workers, who were thus inclined, to defeat the intentions with which the secret ballot has been instituted. If we are to have an enlightened electorate, imbued with a proper civic spirit,—and without it the admirable civic policy for which the Nationalist Municipal Party stands cannot be expected to succeed,—it can only be brought into being by a scientific organisation of earnest and public-spirited workers, who will devote the next three years to unceasing instruction of the electors in the knowledge of the benefits they can confer upon the City in which they live by the intelligent exercise of the franchise.

Notes of the Day.

The Tainted Source

We protest strongly against the manner and matter of Sir Leslie Wilson's reply to the demand of the Broach Anjuman-e-Islam for the shortening of the period during which the promised goal of Prohibition is to be reached, and a larger expenditure on Muslim education. The Governor was astonished it could make these two demands in the same breath, and reminded the Anjuman that more money for education would be impossible unless other sources of revenue were found to replace the loss in excise revenue. This harping on the loss of revenue from a tainted source comes with ill grace from the head of an administration which stands committed to Prohibition. What effect would it have on public feeling in a city, if its municipality had been allowed to put a tax on houses of ill-fame, if that tax had swelled into a good source of revenue, and if the municipality had resisted the abolition of those houses of ill-fame, because it would lose the revenue? Its action would be immediately condemned as immoral. And here we have an administrative system whose agents preach to the people the inconvenience of the loss of revenue from drink, if they insist on the ordinary amenities of civilized life!

Light Opera in Lisbon

The musical comedy kind of revolution on the part of a few Extreme Radicals in Portugal, who obtained the support of some discontented army officers, is only an indication that the popular resentment against the financial policy of the present Portuguese Government has at last broken out in an act of violence. That Government counts on the support of the moderate elements in Portuguese politics, and the Radicals and the Monarchists have no love for it. At the beginning of December last very grave financial scandals in which the Banca Angola e Metropole was intimately involved led the public to imagine that very serious efforts were being made by some foreign syndicates to shake the stability of Portuguese currency for their own particular profit.

Goa Governor's Resignation.

The fact that the Portuguese Ambassador at the Hague had to be recalled, because his brother was involved heavily in the bank scandal, confirmed the public suspicion that persons in high places were mixed up in the affair. The Lisbon journal, "Seculo", went so far as to suggest that a definite attempt was being made by some traitors to the country 'to sap the foundations of economic life in Portugal." The present Government's financial difficulties have been many, and it has not had the courage to launch a programme of severe retrenchment. The resignation of the Governor-General of Goa, Senhor Mariano Martins, is an index of dissatisfaction with that policy among devoted servants of the Republican regime in Portugal. It does not appear probable, however, that the Extreme Radicals and the Monarchists will be able to overthrow the present Government in Lisbon.

That Precious Commodity

M. Briand struggles with "subdued eloquence," as the latest Reuter message says, to convince the representatives of the French people that what is wanted is commonsense, if France's perilous financial position is to be changed into a stable one before long. The Deputies will no doubt go in quest of that precious commodity, much impressed by the determination with which the most resourceful of France's Premiers is fighting the financial crisis. He has the help of a minister of whom the French press says that he is determined "to solve the financial problem by purely financial means." M. Doumer does not want to force a Finance Bill on the Chamber merely with the help of political concessions to his supporters.

The Cartel's view

It was M. Loucheur who tried the game of solving the financial tangle by utilising the political prejudices of the industrial magnates. They were fundamentally opposed to a capital levy, but M. Loucheur failed when he tried to persuade them to share the increased burden just a little. The Cartel, which is composed of the groups of the Left, would not hear of any proposals in which the business interests and the agriculturists were to be let off lightly. The leaders of the Cartel maintain that it is scandalous that so many should pay the income-tax in France. They point out, for example, that in 1925, there were only 196,000 "contribuables," who declared that their revenue exceeded 30,000 francs. With better supervision, the Cartel politicians affirm, the income-tax revenue would be greatly increased. They are also keen on taxing the liberal professions heavily and they are determined that agricultural profits must be taxed nearly double of what they are now. It is just this sort of commonsense the bourgeoisie and the well-to-do peasants do not appreciate.

Dodging the Issue

As an essay in futile perambulation Sir Denys Bray's method of answering Mr. Chamanlal's query regarding the Assembly's right to discuss the Locarno Pact may have excited the interest of our legislators at Delhi, but it showed no respect for the body to which they belong. The question was simple and definite: "Will the Government state why the Central Legislature is not allowed to discuss the Pact?' The reply was that the Honourable Member should refer to the rules. Do not the Dominion Governments consult their own legislatures in these cases? Sir Denys Bray said he was not so aware. In fact the more he was asked, the less he claimed to know about it, until at last, as regards the financial liability of this country as a result of the Pact, he was obliged to confess that the Government had reached no definite conclusions. Why could he not have said so at first in a general statement covering all possible questions? But an irremoveable Executive does not trouble to show consideration to the Assembly. Why should it?

INDIANS AS COLONISERS

The following article, which comes from a writer in Paris, forms an interesting commentary by a Frenchman on the Indian as a Coloniser.

Whilst walking through one of the principal thoroughfares of Paris, a few days back, I happened to meet a friend, talking to three swarthy individuals, dressed in rough workmen's clothing, and wearing heavy wooden shoes. On approaching nearer, I recognised that they were Indians and were speaking Hindustani. Unfortunately, I was unable to join in the conversation, as Hindustani does not form one of the few languages of my linguistic repertoire, a fact which very often renders me unhappy. Two of the men spoke no English, and very little French, that rendered any conversation impossible; but the third, burst forth into an English so pure and in so cultured a voice, as would have caused many an English actor to blush.

Only A Stepping Stone

These three men, I learnt were working with a few others in a factory on the outskirts of Paris, and were drawing wages amounting to about 600 Francs, a month, with quarters and fuel free. "Are you remaining here long?" I ventured to ask. 'Oh, no', answered the English-speaking gentleman, under the workman's garb. 'Paris is only a stepping stone, towards the realisation of our dream. We are trying to get to Mexico, and so far the British Government have refused us a *visa* for that country.' I smiled and wished them God speed.

Smile I did, not in derision, but with pride and respect, for these emigrants, far from Hindustan, battling against odds and adversities, more often unknown and uncared for except by their loved ones.

Since then my mind has been occupied with the various types of races that have founded colonies, and the necessary qualities for being good colonisers

There is no doubt that, with the increase of the population of the world, many parts are becoming over-populated and the more adventurous ones are looking for vacant places, where they can live easily and more freely.

India, I daresay, with its teeming population of 325 millions is amply crowded if not overcrowded, and this fact holds good with the greater part of Asia, except for a few places, here and there, which, unfortunately, have been considered as preserves by the Anglo-Saxons. Towards which direction are the Indians casting their glances? There are only three countries, that can afford them room, for their progress and the exercise of their talents. These are America, North and South, Africa and Australia. The laws of Canada and the U.S.A. ban Asiatic emigrations, and similar conditions prevail in Australia and British territories in Africa. The laws of the various Republics of South America are very lax in regard to emigration, and Indians may freely emigrate to this vast continent, which is admirably suited for agriculture and the raising of cattle.

Indians intending to migrate could not do better than by going to the Republics of Argentine or Brazil. Japan after the recent United States ban, has, I believe, come to an understanding, with the Brazilian Government, for Japanese emigration to that country, and from the information of the 'Asoka Maniachi,' several steamers have left the shores of Nippon with thousands of emigrants for Brazil.

Indians, have been known from very early times to have left the shores of Hindustan for Africa and the far-off Islands of the East Indies. In more recent times with the advent of the British regime, we find Indians immigrating to South Africa, Mauritius, Fiji, British and Dutch Guiana and to several West Indian Islands, besides places nearer home; Ceylon, the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements.

Dangerous Adaptability.

To-day on visiting these various countries we find that the Indians have in most cases multiplied innumerably. And to a great extent are doing well economically. One thing that we search for and search for in vain, is the Indian culture, and civilization. In every instance we find that they have embraced the customs and manners of the soil where they were planted and to all intents and purposes have become children of the soil.

There are two reasons for this deplorable state of affairs; deplorable from the point of view of Nationalism. The first and principal reason, is that Indians are too accommodating in adapting themselves. This characteristic is not peculiar to Indians alone, but strong also, amongst the Latin races; a contrast to the Anglo-Saxons and the Nordic. As an example of Indian adaptability, I may cite an instance; of a young Indian known to me. When in London, sometime back, I met a young man a new arrival. I met him several times during the course of the day, and found him ill at ease in his movements; the wearing of his clothes, and his gaucheri at table. Three weeks later, I met him again, and I could not believe my eyes, for this same young man, wearing a new suit, deported himself in so graceful a manner, as to lead one to believe that he had graced the drawing rooms of Mayfair all the days of life. A similar transformation by an Anglo-Saxon or a Nordic is almost impossible. Even after the lapse of a few years, I am sure that he would still be unable to tie his "longhi" or "dhoti" in the correct Indian manner. Adaptability however good, in its way, is perhaps a drawback with a nation having a far and ancient civilization. Secondly, the extinction of Indian nationalism amongst Indians, away from the shores of Hindustan is due to a lack of interest from the mother-country.

I think that the Indian National Congress should interest itself with the welfare of Indians abroad, and perhaps create a sub-committee to watch over Indian emigrations. Great stress should be laid on the education of those Indians abroad, and their constant intercourse with India, by means of newspapers and occasional visits by Indian leaders and savants. What is required for the realisation of such a scheme is a band of young men of education, who would be pioneers of a Greater India.

A CALL TO ANGLO-INDIANS

(BY C. A. R.)

In Saturday's issue of the "Indian Daily Mail" Mr. Wood, M.L.C., remarks that the Anglo-Indian community asked for the right to live. I quite agree with him, but the question is: Have they been given a chance to live? No, decidedly not. The Anglo-Indians on all sides have been held back, little or no opportunity has been given them for advancement. The firms reducing staff first throw out the Anglo-Indians. Why? According to what our leader, Col. Gidney, states it is obvious we are to be made a convenience of. We are "statutory natives" for ordinary purposes but for defence we must stand up and sacrifice ourselves for those who scorn us—those who in times of peace have no time for us. Why should we? Are we not the same as they are? We are born of English parents just as much as they, but because it is our misfortune to be born in India we are not good enough for them.

Oh! Anglo-Indians fools that you are. Have you not yet learned that your own countrymen disown you? And you say nothing. What is the use of Col. Gidney wasting his life's energy trying to get you some standing in life if you are going to sit down and be satisfied with what you have got. Wake up. Fight for your rights. You have just as much right to be in India as the Englishman. In fact, more. It is your mother-country, not his. Show your capabilities and take the position you should hold instead of year after year allowing them to come and deprive you of your living. Why should the so-called covenanted Englishmen come out here and draw Rs. 500 and 600 salary a month when with a little trouble you can hold the same position? Are we not just as well educated and can we not do the work just as well as they? We can and we are going to.

Why are not the Anglo-Indians who are, at present, unemployed given employment instead of Englishmen? The Englishmen are too fond of bringing up colour as a reply to the above question. But let them pocket their pride and face the truth. Look back to the time of the great Clive and you will soon find where the colour originated from. Stand up and play the game which, obviously, you are not doing.

It would be good for the Anglo-Indians to know that they will never get help from the Englishman. He is too self-centred and filled with empty pride to pay attention to you. Why friends when they could not help their own at a dance given in aid of that noble institution, St. Dunstan's, how do you expect them to do anything for you. We all know that the men at St. Dunstan's are blind and disabled through the war and we had a living example here in Bombay by Commander Dingnan's presence. A dance given in aid of these men on December 1st 1925 hopelessly failed for want of support by the Bombay English public.

Home Rule and India for Indians and Anglo-Indians is the cry. Others are not wanted and should be made to know it whenever possible. Come on, Anglo-Indians, do not be ashamed of your country. Fight for it and show the conceited Englishman you are as good as he is and only then will you gain his respect.

Unite with the national movement. We are large and strong enough to let our weight be felt. We want employment and Home Rule. We are justified in demanding of Government to see that we get it so that our wives and families are properly looked after—not allowed to starve. If Government will not help us—well we will help ourselves!

TRIFLES.

Says the cautious Mr. Baldwin: "So far as I have had a respect for the truth of words I have been helped to detect the fallacy and the equivocal phrase lurking in the tropical growth of oratory." He must have had a lot of practice going over the speeches of his colleagues,—Lord Birkenhead in particular!

* * *

Here is an example of the growth of oratory as developed in the North-Arcot District Cooperative Conference:

"At a time when the greatest war the world has ever witnessed has upset all the existing political and economic institutions of the several nationalities that were directly or indirectly affected by it and when all the thinkers of the world are busily engaged in devising methods for the reconstruction of their social, political and economic life it has been the will of Providence....."

that the audience should go to sleep, I suppose.

* * *

"Life started from a cell" explained the Professor. "Yes", interrupted the cynical friend, "and if justice is done a lot of it is going to end there."

* * *

It is noticed that the badger always wipes its feet carefully before entering the door of its home. Here is a habit which we may usefully cultivate in India.

* * *

A scientist declares he has succeeded in getting petrol out of artichokes. Petrol dealers in Bombay need not, however, be afraid. The new source is not likely to lower the price.

* * *

School-boys in this country have heard with delight the news that the Simplified Spelling Society of England is sending a deputation to the Prime Minister to get a committee appointed to look into the matter. They hope now to spell "knowledge" very sensibly as "noleg."

* * *

A young curate received some mince-pies from his mother and asked his landlady to heat them up. As time went by and they did not appear on the table he made inquiries. "Oh, sir," said the landlady, "you told me to heat 'em up, and I've beaten 'em."

WAYFARER.

ADMISSION TO THE LEAGUE

GERMANY'S APPLICATION

REICHSTAG TO WAIVE OBJECTION

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Berlin.—After a stormy session in the course of which Dr. Luther and Dr. Stresemann were severly criticised by national Communist extremists, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag passed a resolution not to raise objections against the application for Germany's admission to the League of Nations, after rejecting various counter motions. The Cabinet will now meet to sign the document applying for Germany's admission which will probably be despatched to Geneva to-morrow.—Reuter.

CALM IN PORTUGAL.

INSURGENT LEADERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Lisbon.—It is semi-officially announced that there is complete calm throughout the country. Two leaders of the insurgent have been arrested and taken on board the warship.—Reuter.

FORCES ON LAND AND SEA REMAIN LOYAL.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Lisbon.—Revolutionaries surrendered this morning after a quiet night.

Despatches from Lisbon of yesterday's date state that the revolutionaries consisted of radical elements, including civilians and a number of non-commissioned officers of the Vanfasnova Musketry School, commanded by ex-Major Lacerda Almeida who was instructor of heavy artillery in England during wartime. They attacked barracks of the Republican guard, and failed in their attempt. Colonel Estades, two other officers and a number of civilians were arrested in front of the barracks. A band of revolutionaries during nightfall concentrated on Almada in the left bank of Tagus with six guns.

The President of the Republic, who was travelling in the north of Portugal, was recalled, and he returned to Lisbon in a special train at nine in the evening. He conferred with the Ministers at Carno barracks. The Revolutionaries were surrounded by loyal troops. Government, to which all forces on land and sea are loyal, has warned the inhabitants of Cacilhas and Almada that the positions of the revolutionaries will be bombarded until the Revolutionaries are completely defeated.—Reuter.

HOSTILITIES MUST CEASE.

COMMISSIONER'S WARNING TO DRUSES

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says in reply to a request for direct peace negotiations the High Commissioner has told the Jebel Druses that they must first cease hostilities.—Reuter.

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE AT NAIROBI

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Nairobi.—The Governors' Conference has agreed to recommend the holding, during the present year, of conferences on agriculture, entomology and cotton, attended not only by officers of the East African departments but also of those of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and with regard to cotton, by representatives of the Empire Cotton-growing Corporation. It was also agreed that conferences of other technical departments be held whenever necessity arises.

Replying to a loyal cable to the King, His Majesty said he was confident that personal association of his representatives would not fail in its highest value, namely, promoting the well-being of communities in East Africa and of the Empire.—Reuter's Special.

DEBATE ON KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The debate on the King's speech in the House of Commons was continued by the Rt. Hon. John Wheatley, who said the Labour Party approved of the call for a subsidy for the Electricity scheme, but was of opinion that the latter would not solve the unemployment problem. Criticism was renewed from other quarters of the terms of the Anglo-Italian debt settlement, but the Liberals have now decided not to include this in the amendment which they intend to move and which will deal with the question of Government's alleged unsatisfactory educational policy.—Reuter.

MAHATAMA STILL VERY WEAK.

INTENDS GOING TO SOME HILL STATION.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 4.

Mr. Gandhi intends going to some hill station next month for regaining his health. He is still taking only milk and fruits and is feeling extremely weak. He has taken one iron and arsenic injection and intends taking six more each at an interval of one week.—A. P.

SKEEN COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

PT. MOTILAL'S USEFUL WORK

MR. SATYAMURTI'S TRIBUTE TO MR. PATEL.

Mr. S. Satyamurti interviewed by our representative on his way to Madras from Delhi where he had gone to tender evidence before the Indian Sandhurst Committee, said:—

A great deal of criticism has been levelled against Pandit Motilal Nehru's continuing as a member of the Skeen Committee. Apart from the fact that his continuing there is perfectly consistent with the programme of the Party and of the Congress, I am now convinced that his presence there is going to be of great assistance to the country whatever may be the result in particular of the labours of that Committee. The President is giving a great latitude to the members in the examination of witnesses and a lot of useful information which would otherwise be unavailable is now being collected on the very important question of defence of the country which will be of great use to the nation.

"On the general political question I only desire to say that though the appearances are not as favourable to the Swaraj Party and to the Congress as one would wish them to be. I have no doubt that these appearances notwithstanding the hold the Congress and the Swaraj Party on the country is so great that I am confident that we shall sweep the next elections throughout the country."

COMMUNALISM MUST GO.

Proceeding he said:—

"Of course, the Liberals are a spent force. The Responsive Co-operationists will be still more. Provided, therefore, the Hindu-Moslem leaders do their very best to eliminate communalism altogether from politics. I have no fear for the future. As a Hindu I appeal especially to the Hindu leaders as leaders of the majority community to do everything in their power even in spite of occasional provocation to bring about communal understanding. I would also respectfully appeal to my Mussalman friends to make it easy for Hindu leaders to do. As for the Government I am convinced they would do nothing to meet the national demand. Lord Reading is simply marking time now. Baron Irwin will await the results of the next elections before he does anything. On the success, therefore, of the Congress and the Swaraj Party in the next elections depends the political future of the country. As an humble Swarajist and Congressman I may say that the Swarajists in the Assembly and in Councils will loyally carry out in letter and in spirit the resolution of the Cawnpore Congress. It depends upon the country and the electorate to justify their action in thus appealing from Government to them by ensuring their triumphant return to legislatures at the next elections."

THE HON. MR. PATEL.

Concluding Mr. Satyamurti said:—

I should like to pay a tribute of respect and admiration to the Hon. Mr. Patel as President of the Assembly. I have seen the Assembly when Sir Frederick Whyte was in chair. I could say without fear of any contradiction that the dignity of the proceedings of the Assembly has lost nothing, but rather gained somewhat since Sir F. Whyte's place was taken by my friend, Mr. Patel. He is justifying the confidence of the Party and of his friends in him. I may add that though he does not belong to the Party technically his views on the political problems of the day remain unchanged.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SEAT.

DR. VIEGAS TO CONTEST.

Dr. A. G. Viegas is standing as a candidate for election to the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council from the Northern Constituency of the City rendered vacant by the election of Mr. Baptista to the Legislative Assembly.

DR. JAVLE'S CANDIDATURE.

Dr. M. C. Javle is seeking election to the Bombay Legislative Council, as an independent candidate from the northern part of the city.

FIRE ON A GERMAN STEAMER.

LONDON, Feb. 3

Antwerp.—While the German steamer "Goldenfels" was discharging cargo from India a serious fire broke out in holds numbers four and five. Efforts to extinguish the outbreak have been hitherto unsuccessful.—Reuter.

FIRE BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL.

The fire on board the "Goldenfels" was controlled after the flooding of the vessel's after end. Antwerp cargo has been landed, but Hamburg and Bremen cargo consisting, principally, of jute and tobacco is still on board, and has been damaged. The steamer has also been damaged and decks have been buckled.—Reuter's Special.

SEQUEL TO INCOME-TAX APPEAL CASE

LONDON, Feb. 3.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question drawing attention to the House of Lords' decision in the Crown's income-tax appeal case versus Hennins. Mr. Churchill said the decision had disproved the interpretation of the law which had prevailed from the beginning of the Income-tax Act. He was giving his attention to the consequent position and had arranged to hear representations on the general question of costs of these taxation cases.—Reuter's Special.

AN IMMORAL SUGGESTION.

CALCUTTA BISHOP DENOUNCES S. AFRICAN WHITES' ATTITUDE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta presided over a public meeting held this evening in the Town Hall to consider the position of Indians in South Africa. Indians of all shades of opinion as well as Europeans were present. Compared with that of Nationalists and Liberals, the number of Swarajists present was small. The Lord Bishop said he valued the opportunity of showing whole-hearted sympathy with the movement. As a Bishop he was bound to support the weak and the oppressed. The Government of India persuaded Indians to emigrate to South Africa, and the latter gave Indians certain rights and privileges then. If the Union Government now refused to give Indians municipal and Parliamentary franchise, it was up to the Government of India to secure those rights for the Indian settlers in South Africa. When the Smuts-Gandhi agreement was made in 1914, certain laws were in force. It was an immoral suggestion to make that those basic laws were not in force now. They could not repeal those laws without the consent of both the parties. No Government had any right to pass a law which robbed a particular section of the power of development of its personality contrary to the true principles of humanity and justice. They claimed the right of citizenship, and it was up to the Government of India to secure justice for them. They must secure for Indians such a condition as would truly develop their personality.

Sir Abdur Rahim moved the first resolution which appreciated the spirit and attitude of the Viceroy as expressed in his latest pronouncement on the subject. According to Dr. Malan the object of the proposed legislation was to drive Indian from South Africa. It was based on colour prejudice due to economic competition.

EUROPEAN SYMPATHY.

Mr. A. P. James on behalf of the European community said they stood shoulder to shoulder with Indians in this matter. Referring to the object underlying the legislation in question he said it would have a serious effect on India's place in the British Commonwealth. The object of the Bill was wholesale repatriation of Indians, but time would come when the Union Government would find the utility of allowing Indians to take a part in the body politic of South Africa. This legislation would strain the loyalty of the citizens. The policy of safeguarding the interest of the white at the cost of those of the Indians would bring more harm to the white than to the Indians. Thirdly, both Europeans and Indians in South Africa were aliens and it was the duty of Europeans to see that there was a place for Indians in the Empire.

The second resolution urged a Round Table Conference before further action was taken by the Union Government. Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, in moving the resolution which pledged whole-hearted support to the Indians in South Africa, said he did not agree as regards the first resolution. They must appreciate the action of the South African delegates and not that of the Viceroy. During the Boer War of 1899, England tried to secure franchise for the Uitlanders which included white, brown and black. This was the real test whether England wanted India within the British Empire. If this legislation was passed he foresaw that a time would come when China Japan and India, would ask Europeans to leave those countries. General Hertzog, Premier of South Africa, who was declared an outlaw during the Boer War was following the same policy as he did in 1899, and it was the duty of the Imperial Government to follow the same policy as it did then and secure a place for Indians in the British Commonwealth.—A. P.

LABOUR PARTY TO CONFER WITH MR. ANDREWS.

OUTCOME OF SECRET SESSION

LONDON, Feb. 3

Cape Town.—"The Johannesburg Star" states that following a secret session of the National Council of the Labour Party, a conference has been arranged with Mr. Andrews as President of the All-India Trade Union Congress to discuss the Asiatic Bill. The Council has notified the South African Association of the Employees Organisations of its decision, and requested the Association's co-operation. The "Star" understands that the Association will probably identify itself with the proposed conference.—Reuter.

ULTRA VIRES NATAL ORDINANCE.

BILL TO NULLIFY APPELLATE COURT'S JUDGMENT.

DELHI, Feb. 4.

Dr. Abdur Rahman, leader of the South African Indian Deputation, has received the following cable from Durban:—

"The Minister of Interior introduced into the Union Parliament a Bill to amend the Act of the Union and thus legalise and validate the acts of the public health committees formed under the Natal Ordinance No. 7 of 1923 and thus nullify the effect of the judgment given in the Appellate Court which held that the Ordinance No. 7 of 1923 was *ultra vires*. The South African Indian Congress wired to the Minister of Interior asking him to delay the passage of the Bill to give an opportunity to make representations. Despite this appeal and despite strong protest in the House by Mr. Morris Alexander, M. L. A., the Bill passed the second reading. The Transvaal Indians feel imperative that Mrs. Naidu, Mahatmaji and Mr. Mohamed Ali should come forthwith South Africa."—A. P.

DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

DELHI, Feb. 4.

The Delhi Municipal Committee, after considerable discussion, passed last night unanimously Mr. Asaf Ali's resolution that "In view of the threatened anti-Indian legislation in South Africa, this Committee hopes that the Imperial Government will do all in its power to prevent the materialization of the threat and should the efforts of the Imperial Government be infructuous this Committee places on record its emphatic resolve to secure, in as effectual a manner as possible, the exclusion of non-Indian South African subject from all municipal rights and privileges."

The President of the Committee, Mr. Johnston, Deputy Commissioner, suggested deletion of the last part of the resolution, but as the members wished to retain it, he allowed the resolution to be passed unanimously.—A. P.

PILGRIMS TO HEDJAZ.

PORT OF CALCUTTA OPENED FOR TRAFFIC.

DELHI, Febry. 4.

The Education Department's communique states: In order to meet the convenience of pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz from Bengal and the adjoining provinces the Government of India have decided to reopen with immediate effect the port of Calcutta to the Hedjaz pilgrim traffic.—A. P.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER PANGALOS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The police have seized a printing press alleged to have been used for issuing a secret Communist periodical and correspondence with the Communist International.—Reuter's Special.

AWARDS FOR HEROISM AT SEA.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The King, upon the recommendation of the Board of Trade, has awarded gold medals for gallantry in saving life at sea to 20 men of the "Roosevelt's" crew, including posthumous awards to two who were drowned. The Board has also awarded pieces of plate to Captain Fried and three officers of the ship. The Lloyds have awarded their silver medal to the latter four and bronze medals to the crews of the rescuing boats.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. J. R. Abercrombie, M.L.C., of Messrs. Wilson, Latham and Co., Ltd., has been elected as Vice-President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the current year.

MR PATHIK IN UDAIPUR JAIL

APPREHENSIONS OF EYE-TROUBLE IN SUMMER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Feb. 3.

Mr. Pathik was interviewed in the Udaipur Jail by Mr. Ramnarain Chaudhary, Secretary, Rajasthan Sevasangha, on the 1st instant. Mr. Pathik's health is excellent and the treatment accorded to him is good as usual, but there are grave apprehensions of the next summer giving him serious eye-trouble in view of last year's experience. This reason at least should move the State to release him or at any rate transfer him to a more cogenial place. Mr. Pathik's application to the Maharaj Kumar for review of his case has after four months been sent by Mahakmakala to Mewar High Court on 31st January and is expected to be placed before the Maharaj Kumar shortly. Mr. Pathik has so far written seven books, more or less connected witho the Indian States and is writing the eighth.

Considerable dissatisfaction prevails in Udaipur against the recent appointments on the Munsiff and Diwani Courts and against the failure of the State to enquire into the alleged complicity of one of the Ministers in opium smuggling.

Fresh confessions have been made in the abduction case and vigorous steps are being taken to trace the abducted minor girl.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

SUIT AGAINST DY. COMMISSIONER.

PATNA, Feb. 3.

It is reported from Hazaribagh that Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay, a Swarajist member of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, has filed a suit for alleged defamation against Mr. Murphy, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, claiming damages. It is alleged by the plaintiff that defendant had made certain defamatory statements against him.—A. P.

1926 KHILAFAT PROGRAMME

MUSLIMS MUST BE ROUSED FROM TORPOR

M. AZAD AND SHAUKAT'S APPEAL TO BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Feb. 3.

A public meeting of over 15,0000 people greeted Maulanas Abul Kalam Azad and Shaukat Ali on Sunday afternoon in the Idgah. The proceedings began after a recitation from the Holy Quran and a national poem. Maulana Faizullah of Madras introducing the two distinguished guests said that they needed no introduction to any audiences in any part of India. Their sacrifices, sufferings and constant and earnest endeavers in the cause of Islam in India were too well-known not only in India, but outside in every Muslim and Asiatics countries. Of course, you recognize Maulana Shaukat Ali who not only is big in size, but also very big in heart and courage. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's learning and services both to Islamic literature and culture combined with his practical work to the cause of Islam and India were known to all. The whole Muslim world was thankful for what he had done.

M. SHAUKAT'S SPEECH.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in the course of his speech informed the audience that he was not going to deliver a long speech and gave details of the great work which the Khilafat Committee had done for the country and the Muslim world.

"You all know what wonderful change for the better has come over all the Muslim countries and to-day Islam is four times stronger than it was ten years ago. Our efforts for a better understanding between the Muslim countries were very fruitful. We have now to devote our energies for the urgent work in India also. People ask about our mission to Burma. We had reserved Burma to come to our help whenever we needed the same. The time has now come and so we have come to seek her help. A few years ago our great revered leader Hakim Ajmel Khan came here and you gave him early two and a half lakhs of rupees for the great Tibbia College at Delhi. Let me tell you what noble work the Hakim Saheb has done and is doing. Not only he and eight members of his family day and night give free medical treatment to thousands, rich and poor alike, but the eHakim Saheb is giving away nearly one lakh of rupees yearly out of his Hindustani Dewakhana for the upkeep of the Tibbia College. Now another great Muslim leader Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad has come to ask for your assistance to start a constructive and educational programme, so that we may in the shortest time put the Mussalmans on the path of learning and progress. You have given help for the physical relief of thousands, now another Hakim asks for your help to give life and relief to lakhs and lakhs for the cure of their spiritual maladies."

M. ABUL KALAM AZAD'S APPEAL.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad amidst thundering cheers said it was difficult for him to express his feelings of gratitude for the affectionate welcome that the people of Rangoon had offered them. He expressed great satisfaction in the fact that in spite of difficulties and mischievous elements Burma was still free from misunderstandings and dissentions that had disfigured life in India. He said:—"I feel joyful to see this gathering which consists Muslims and Hindus. Hindu-Muslim unity and Swaraj are not dreams. With our efforts, joint aspirations and joint sacrifices we will achieve the final victory. Do not lose heart quickly. What are one or two failures, one or two years in the life struggle of a nation." He then briefly alluded to the mission which had brought them to Burma. He said: "When a great catastrophy comes people forgetting their ordinary daily duties and dissensions come forward hurriedly and fight their calamity unitedly. Such was the case in the Muslim world recently. Every one heard the call under the banner of the Central Khilafat Committee and took part in the struggle and thus started a great world movement. In spite of their disabilities and difficulties they have achieved much in the last six years. So far the activities of Mussalmans were confined to outside India, now it is necessary to look towards our own home. They should side by side with their activities for the Muslim lands do constructive work for their own brethren in India. We must remove the defects in our social life, put our people in the right path of progress. For the betterment of our motherland, for the betterment of Islam, as Muslims it is necessary that we must remove the ignorance and apathy which prevail amongst us. Ignorance causes narrow mindedness which means ruin of all our future hopes. We must take the torch of learning and rouse every household from the life of torpor and darkness. So that we may become true Muslims and true Indians. For that purpose the last Khilafat Conference at Cawnpore at my suggestion adopted a programme of educational constructive work which must begin before two or three months have passed. Inspite of great personel difficulties I have come to Burma with the 1926 programme of the Khilafat Committee in my hands. We desire to turn a new page in the history of the Khilafat movement."

He appealed to the Muslims of Burma to come forward and accept the honour of giving the lead to the whole India in this important matter "If you sympathise with the cause of Islam, if you mean that your community must perform its duty, then you must accept this honour and hearken to our message. We have done our duty and brought this message to you. God forbid, if you pay no heed to it or do not realise fully its importance, then before God and men we have delivered our duty and no blame rests on us."

The speech was punctured with shouts of "Allah-o-Akber." The meeting terminated before sunset. Invitations for meetings are pouring in from Upper and Lower Burma. Burmese towns are clamouring for the Khilafat leaders to visit their towns. Big purses are being collected.

WAGE EARNERS VS EMPLOYERS

DEMAND FOR WEEKLY PAYMENT.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, Feb. 4.

Due to the extraordinary length of agenda of non-official bills that appeared before the Assembly to-day the President had done away with the question hour. No interpellations were therefore asked. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru sat in the Distinguished Visitors' Box.

Soon after the House met Sir Alexander Muddiman, Leader of the House made a statement on the probable course of official business next week. On Monday the 8th discussion on the final reading of the Contempt of Court's Bill will be completed and then a supplementary demand for railway grants will be voted. This will be followed by motions to pass the Trade Union Bill and leave will be asked to introduce a bill to provide for the validation of certain promissory notes and bill, to amend the Steel Industry (Protection) Act 1924. Motions will next be made to refer to select committees the Insurance Companies Bill and the Factories Act Amendment Bill. Thereafter a motion will be made for consideration and passage of the Naturalization Bill as amended by the Select Committee. On Wednesday the 10th motions will be made for consideration and passage of the Insolvency (Amendment) Bill, Income-tax Bill, Vakalatnama Bill, Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill relating to section 123, Legal Practitioners Fees Bill and Tariff Bill. A motion will also be made to refer the Indian Bar Councils' Bill to the Select Committee. Thereafter, if time allowed Sir Charles Innes will move his resolution for continuing the imposition of the export duty on lac up to 31st December 1931.

WEEKLY PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Dewan Chaman Lal moved for reference to the Select Committee of his bill providing for a weekly payment of wages to workmen, domestic servants and other employees, the Committee to consist of Sir B. N. Mitra, Mr. A. G. Clow, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Lala Lajpatrai, Messrs. N. M. Joshi, C. S. Ranga Iyer, D. P. Sinha, Dr. Datta, Mr. K. C. Neogy and the mover.

Mr. Chamanlal in making his motion recognised the objection pointed out regarding the domestic servants as being difficult in actual practice. He was, therefore, willing to drop this provision in the Select Committee. ("Hear, hear."). But the need for weekly payment of wages to employees engaged in the textile and such other key industries was necessary in the interests of the employees. An objection had been raised that there was no hardship inflicted on the employees but Mr Chamanlal argued that the opinions received by Government were ex-parte statements and reliance should not be placed on them.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas speaking on behalf of Seth Kasturbhai Lalbai (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association) expressed the opinion that the result of enforcing the bill would lead to harassment of labouring classes and not to their benefit. Several millowners introduced fortnightly and weekly payments some years ago and found that the workmen did not find a frequent payment profitable to them in the long run and the change was therefore abandoned. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas quoted extracts from opinions of Millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad based on the report of the Labour Office investigators to show that it would be futile to place on the statute book a measure which neither the workmen nor employees wanted and would, therefore, remain a dead letter but which in a large number of cases would be used as an engine of blackmail.

VICIOUS CIRCLE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Md. Joshi in supporting the Bill said his main ground for doing so was that it would tend to diminish indebtedness amongst the industrial workers in the country. "A worker coming to Bombay gets his first payment of wages after working for six weeks in a factory. He has no money to live upon during that period and the only course open for him is to borrow sometimes at 150 per cent. After he receives his wages he has to repay his debt and is left with very little money for the remainder of the month. He borrows again and thus a vicious circle continues. If the worker gets weekly wages he will buy things for cash and not for credit." Proceeding Mr. Joshi said that accumulated six weeks wages was a great weapon in the hands of the employer. The worker suffered and groaned under misery but could not give vent to his feelings. If anyone could read the minds of the working classes he would find that he detested this monthly system of wages. The agricultural classes need not be included in the Bill if there was any objection but for the present he would be satisfied if the Bill was confined to the industrial classes.

Sir Willoughby Carey opposed the principle of bill. All employers of labour, he said, would welcome the saving of their labour from the hands of money-lenders but men who borrowed because they were paid monthly would still borrow even if they were paid weekly.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh quoted in extenso views of several labour organisations against the Bill. This measure had not been framed in an impartial spirit and would have to be altered lock, stock and barrel in the Committee stage.

Mr. Roffey (European Constituency of Assam) who is Secretary of the Assam Tea Association read out the views of the Association which were against the Bill. The labouring class in Assam was now in a settled state and Mr. Roffey asked the Assembly not to press upon them a legislation which they neither asked for nor was required.

EMPLOYERS' COMBINATION.

Lala Lajpatrai supporting the Bill said the workers were practically under the mercy of employers, because of the pernicious system of monthly payment. The system of payment in kind was also objectionable.

(Continued on page 9.)

BACK BAY FOLLY.

MISCALCULATION ABOUT SUPPLY OF LAND.

We publish below the fourth instalment of Mr. Manu Subedar's Separate Report on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme:—

The factors to consider in the question of disposal of reclaimed land would be, how much vacant land there is in the city of Bombay offering for sale and whether there is any serious shortage. In this connection, the figures, which have been available so far, are very eloquent. The area of land in the hands of public authorities alone comes to 100 lakhs square yards, or ten millions square yards, as will be seen from the following statements:

Land still available for disposal or likely to be available for the future

	Area	Approximate value.
	Sq. yds.	Lakhs. Rs.
(a) Improvement Trust	64,34,900	1206.04
(b) Port Trust	8,85,854	437.13
(c) Municipality	9,94,766	582.00
(d) Bombay Baroda and Central India Land, Colaba	1,05,577	42.23
(e) Great Indian Peninsula Railway Land, Colaba	34,525	13.81
(f) Military Land in Fort and Colaba	1,71,427	267.13
(g) Colaba Land and Mill Company	55,822	22.33
	86,82,871	2520.64

All this land has got to be sold and is with the exception of (g) in the hands of bodies for which the tax-payer is ultimately responsible. There are besides the following areas most of which though occupied at the moment, must provide room for expansion for the city in the future:—

	Sq. yards.
1. Milch cattle stables	97,128
2. Loco. and carriage workshops of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways	9,43,013
3. The Mint	52,404
4. Royal Indian Marine Dockyard	1,75,525
5. Sailors' Home	12,362
6. The Fort and The Arsenal	60,263
7. St. George's Hospital and European General Hospital	78,609
	14,19,504

Compare with this, figures of land disposed of in the last quarter of a century.

Land disposed of during last 25 years	Area in sq. yds.	Value Rs.
Improvement Trust	32,42,700	6,70,11,800
Port Trust*	352,800	98,97,000
Total	35,95,300	7,69,08,800

QUESTION OF DISPOSAL OF LANDS.

When it is realised that the period of 25 years past saw two great pre-war booms and one unprecedented post-war period of prosperity, the average price of between Rs. 21 and Rs. 22 does not raise serious hopes for the future disposal of lands in the hands of any public authorities or private individuals. Disposal over areas conveniently located with reference to centres of business or residence at low rates offers therefore no parallel to the rate of disposal over an isolated area at high rates. It must be also remembered that lot of this land was "sold" in the sense of being disposed of on lease at a rental which to the best of my knowledge was well below 6 per cent. The last twenty five years have seen unchecked expansion of population and wealth in Bombay. With the decay of industry, with interior regions doing direct trade, with new ports like Karachi and Vizagapatam diverting traffic, with increased cost of living and increased trade charges at the port, etc., it is impossible to predict the same or any near rate of expansion for the next quarter of a century. The area disposed of comes to 140,000 square yards a year, part of which must be accounted for by quasi-compulsory displacement of trade and a considerable part to house the displaced population from the demolition of insanitary areas. The number of such population is not likely to increase in future and land for sale must in future rely on natural expansion of the city or on growth of prosperity inducing people housed in one room tenements to seek a higher standard of accommodation. On both these issues optimism would be unjustifiable. Apart from the question of new land from reclamation, this raises a serious question whether the finances of the public bodies concerned will stand the strain of diminished demand considering that they still have for disposal land more than double of what they have disposed on to the public.

There is no estimate available of vacant land in the hands of private individuals but it must be a very large figure when taken as a whole. There is also plenty of land, likely to go out of its existing use (e.g., the tanks near most mills as they go on to electric power) or imperfectly used such as sheds and one storey buildings. Taking the total of lands then at a round figure of well over one crore square yards still available, the idea that in Bombay there is dearth of land and development so retarded on that account becomes an exploded myth. Supply of additional vacant land to Bombay ceases to be a matter of public service and if it involved an outlay of public funds becomes positively mischievous. I must assume that the Government of Bombay were not in the dark about available land and hence find it difficult to understand how they could through their various official spokesman, grow almost lyrical in speaking of the need for more land.

GOVT.'S HOPE OF DISPOSING OF RECLAIMED LAND.

Sir George Lloyd before Bombay Legislative Council 3rd August, 1920, said:

"For construction of this magnitude, the first requisite is an adequate area of suitable land. This, as I have already mentioned, is available for 36,000 rooms in the areas covered by the Improvement Trust schemes. "The balance can, it is believed, be provided by reclamation in certain parts of the island." I will not at this juncture weary the Council with the detailed calculations, or our justification for those calculations."

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in securing assent of the Bombay Legislative Council to the Development budget on 14th March, 1921, said:—

"As Honourable members are aware, the question of accommodation in Bombay, house accommodation, accommodation for industrial purposes has become for a long time a very acute question indeed. "The space is limited that is available in the Island". "

St. Nihal Singh in departmental propaganda said:—

"The anomalies created by the policy of 'laissez-faire' owing to inordinate pressure of population on a confined space will thus be removed."

"This land which is being built up in the Back Bay will give the people of Bombay, for the first time, adequate space for recreative purposes. Altogether 145 acres have been permanently set aside for open spaces—parks and playing fields."

"Bombay owes most of its civic problems to the rapidity with which its population has expanded in a comparatively small area invaded by arms of the sea. The rate of growth, especially during recent years, has made it impossible for it to catch up with the difficulties thus created. The need for building sites became clamant . . . . . The Fort in time became over-crowded with buildings erected wherever sites could be bought on advantageous terms in a city where land values were continually rising owing to increased demand and inflation by speculators. . . . . As building sites became scarcer and land values rose, open spaces vanished. There is in consequence hardly a metropolis in the world of the size of Bombay so inadequately provided with 'lungs' play grounds and recreation parks."

"As population increased it burst beyond the bounds of the water-girt city and spread, without plan, across the creek to Salsette and even to the mainland. In some localities rice fields continued to cover acre upon acre, while other places became congested with suburban villas."

"In the Improvement Trust Scheme at Worli 1,350,,000 square yards of building space will be made available at cost of Rs. 1,76,00,00....."

"When this is done Bombay will cease to be an island and as supply catches up with the demand, and in course of time overtakes it, it is hoped rents will fall automatically."

The Development Report for 1920-21 says:

"The reclamation schemes and the various projects of the City Improvement Trust will provide considerable room for expansion for the wealthy and upper middle classes for residences, offices, hotels, etc., as well as for Government and public buildings..... There remain, however, the middle and lower middle classes for whom the provision of decent housing accommodation in the Bombay Island is becoming a matter almost of impossibility, owing to the high cost of land. The existing suburbs and facilities for transport are altogether inadequate, whilst the development of much larger suburban areas is important if educational establishments, requiring hostel and playing ground accommodation, are not, in the future, to occupy an undue share of the area within the narrow confines of the city."

Sir George Curtis before the Royal Society of Arts said:—

"Recognising the fact and realising that it is necessary for the future expansion of Bombay that a large area should be acquired and made available on easy terms, the Government of Bombay have recently notified for acquisition an area of 7,500 acres. The island proper must shortly be overcrowded."

GOVT.'S HOPE PROVES FALSE.

The Government of Bombay, therefore, confidently expected that the available vacant land in Bombay city would be all shortly built over. The fact that this vacant land considerably exceeds one crore square yards and, taking even the ridiculous estimate of Rs. 50 per sq.yard, the Government of Bombay either expected that Rs. 50 crores will be spent on buildings alone and another Rs. 20 crores on land in a short time, or they never troubled to go into any reasonable calculation at all. On the basis that all this land will be built over in the city, they acquired between fifteen to sixteen thousand acres in the suburbs. The bulk of this land is now denotified, which therefore would indicate that the Government of Bombay have abandoned the heresy of land shortage and therefore in the light of this their attitude in perserving with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme must appear to be curious. This withdrawal is a mere exercise of public authority in public interest justified by law. But had it been an actual purchase, there would have been great loss.

Out of the 10 million (sq. yards, which I compute to be vacant land, altogether 64,34,900 sq. yards are of the Improvement Trust. A portion of this is temporarily let out in the same manner as land belonging to the Municipality. The Port Trust land is almost wholly given out on lease.* My colleagues have ignored the fact that when the question arises of re-leasing lands in the Port Trust, considerable difficulty will be felt if other land is created elsewhere for suitable use. The possibility of a loss then to existing public bodies for whom the taxpayer is ultimately responsible must be definitely considered and taken into account against any tendency for calculating results on a narrow departmental basis. This position did not escape the notice of shrewd men, whenever the question of reclamation was discussed and I shall content myself by quoting the view of Mr. J. F. Watson, Chief Engineer of the Improvement Trust, who said before the Committee of Enquiry in 1914 that:—

"I consider that a reclamation on the scale at present suggested is distinctly premature for the following reasons:—

GOVT.'S ESTIMATES TOO SANGUINE.

(a) The estimated financial results of the scheme are in my opinion, far too sanguine, and cannot possibly be lived upto. The Trust has during its period of existence leased annually an average of about 50 thousand square yards, having an average value of 10 lakhs of rupees; this includes sites for both residential and business purposes, and it is obvious that the capital invested for the latter purpose is not available for the reclamation in Back Bay. Again the Trust figure includes a lot of very low priced lands which are bought by small investors and it need hardly be pointed out that capital from this source is not available for the reclamation. Therefore it may safely be assumed that the leasing of 60,000 square yards of land at Rs. 25 per square yard every year is quite outside the range of practical politics.

(b) It seems to me that not only would such a reclamation as that proposed hit itself very badly financially but it would also have an adverse effect on the financial position of the Improvement Trust, and would prevent its doing as much useful work as it otherwise would; because there must be a more or less definite avierage amount of capital in Bombay available annually for investment in lands.

Supposing we assume that the amount is Rs. 50 lakhs (exclusive of the amount to be spent on buildings to make the land revenue producing). There are three parties in Bombay at present interested in supplying the land for the investment of the abovementioned capital, viz., the Improvement Trust, private owners and the Port Trust; in addition to these, there is Salsette claiming a portion of the capital for its development. If now a fifth party is added claiming, say 10 lakhs of rupees per annum (which is assuming that the reclamation is sold at the rate of 40,000 sq. yards per annum instead of 60,000 sq. yards) it is obvious that the other four must lose heavily and the Improvement Trust being the biggest landlord will lose most."

These sound views by officials of the Improvement Trust were also expressed by Mr. G. W. Owen Dunn before the Royal Society of Arts when Sir George Curtis expansively justified the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. Mr. Dunn said:—

"He was a little doubtful about the financial side of the scheme. When such a huge area of building land was placed on the market, almost at once the result might be a slump in land values which would upset all the financial calculations. He hoped that would not be the case. Bombay was exceedingly prosperous at the present time, as was the cause during the American civil war, but after that war there followed a great period of depression, and such periods might come again, although he trusted that that would not be the case. He hoped the new schemes which had been taken in hand would make Bombay even more beautiful than at present, and be the great success Sir George Curtis thought they would be."

OVER SUPPLY OF LAND.

The position now is this. That public authorities as a whole are holding land, a portion of which is valued at Rs. 25.20 crores. Considerable period of time must elapse before this land is taken up by the public and money found for building on. During all this period interest is being lost on the very large outlays, which have been made. Over-supply of land could not be conceived to be greater than what it is in Bombay and as the taxpayer is ultimately concerned with regard to any losses, which may be incurred, it would be very unwise to attempt to add any additional land to the city by the reclamation. It is possible that, if called upon, the various public bodies concerned would probably show that they will more than recover the outlay, which they have made on these land schemes. The recovery of this outlay will transfer the burden to the head of the purchasers of the land and through them to the dwellers of the city. Whichever way therefore the matter is looked at, no attempt should be made to increase the supply by the very expensive land, which will be turned out in the Back Bay, because by doing so the amount of money, which would have to be recovered by sale of land by public authorities would be increased. The position would be as follows:—

	Crores. Rs.
Value of land to be sold by the Improvement Trust, Port Trust and the Bombay Municipality	25.20
Total value to be recovered by completing the scheme as per Statement III based on Chief Engineers' Estimates	25.58
Grand Total to be recovered by public authorities	50.78

These figures must make any serious publicist pause and realise that a change in public policy of the Government of Bombay in the matter of supply of land to the city is inevitable.

Even my colleagues recognise that this very large area must in some degree affect the prospects of the disposal of the land on the reclamation.

They however think that "this land will not compete with the disposal of the reclaimed land being of a different category."

I cannot concur in these conclusions.

Statement showing land that will be available for disposal at Colaba

	Sq. yards.
(i) B. B. & C. I. Railway land (net building area)	105,577
(ii) G. I. P. land (net building area)	34,525
(iii) Military land (net building area)	32,590
(iv) Colaba Land Mill (net building area)	55,822
(v) Bombay Port Trust (net building area)	40,016
	268,530

There is besides about 138,837 sq. yards belonging to the Military Department, bulk of it at Queen's Road that will directly compete. I have not heard in reply to my diligent enquiries, if any transactions have taken place or even any serious enquiries made for these lands hitherto. The question then is, with 407,367 sq. yards thrown on the market, would it be considered advisable to proceed with the reclamation which will put on the market an additional area of 22,00,000 or even of 3,60,000 immediately abutting and in the same neighbourhood.

Whether the other areas will compete or not cannot be considered superficially by mere continguity on the map. There is a common "market" for land subject to all the vicissitudes as markets for any other article and land values decline or advance generally in response to various economic forces. In analysis the situation can be studied by considering:—

(a) the investors, and

(b) residents, though in practice all factors get duly discounted in the final value of land.

There is at any particular time a certain amount of saving in the hands of the community seeking investment and Government loans, trade, industry (shares) and land or built property compete for this. Various classes of investment appeal to investors according to the security and yield and their own confidence which varies with their knowledge and previous experience. If property in land in conjunction with the buildings yields less in comparison to, say Government paper, having regard to all outgoings in the form of rates and taxes and vacancies or unpaid arrears of rent, then land values decline all over. Money seeking investment in reclaimed land in Back Bay has to be diverted from other investments by the temptation of a higher return. If the return to investment in other lands is better, the offer of these other lands for sale or lease must affect the demand for land on Back Bay. To argue otherwise is like the argument of children in a family that because they have asked in any particular month for more books, more clothes and more joy rides or cinemas, and because these things are different from each other, therefore the common purse of the papa will not feel the pinch!

Possibly my colleagues in arriving at their conclusion thought that residences for one class did not compete with residences of another class. In fact economic competion acts through each class competing for utilities and amenities with the class immediately next to it. But the competition reaches right to the bottom.

(To be continued).

*"The total area of land let on leasehold at the end of the year was 13,77,684 square yards." (Administration Report of Bombay Port Trust, 1923-24).

REFORMS IN N. W. F. PROVINCE.

HINDUS' OPPOSITION.

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

A message from Dera Ismail Khan states that the Hindus of that city assembled at a public meeting passed a resolution strongly protesting against the attempts of certain persons for the introduction of reforms in the North-West Frontier Province, expressing the opinion that it was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of law and order as well as for the safety and protection of the Hindus that the hands of the Executive in the Frontier Province should not be weakened by transferring the authority to the class already dominant in the administration and that the introduction of an elective system was sure to aggravate the factions' feelings and promote riots and disturbance between the communities.

Another resolution declared that the experiment of placing the members of the dominant majority in charge of high appointments in the executive line and Political Agencies has proved a failure in the Frontier Province.—A. P.

UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE SYSTEM FOR HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD (SIND), Feb. 4.

Mr. Maddock, Sanitary Engineer, Bombay Government, had a conference with the members of the Hyderabad Municipality to discuss with them the desirability of introducing an underground drainage system in the Hyderabad town, for the present, in east Katcha quarter with a main running between the Fort and central jail through the main bazar at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs. Mr. Maddock pointed out that underground drainage system had successfully been introduced in Poona, Ahmedabad and other places and a scheme was being prepared for Surat which would cost 40 lakhs of rupees. —A. P.

AGRAWAL MAHASABHA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Febry. 4.

The 8th session of the All-India Agrawal Mahasabha will be held at Delhi on the 15th, 16th and 17th March next, under the presidentship of Seth Jamnalal Bazaz of Wardha. The Reception Committee includes influential and public-spirited men of the Marwari community of the place. Seth Atmaramji Khemka and Seth Jamnadasji Poddar are the Chairman and General Secretary. All preparations are being made enthusiastically. Several Sub-Committees are formed to make the necessary arrangements to provide every possible comfort for the guests. Delhi being a central place, it will attract a large number of delegates from all parts of the country. The Reception Committee requests Agrawals and Branch Sabhas to send as many delegates as possible.

No less than 3,000 persons were present at a purda garden on Wednesday afternoon at Delhi when the Countess of Reading opened the Exhibition arranged in connection with the Delhi Baby Week.

C. P. COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

SETH J BAJAJ SUPPORTS CONGRESS CANDIDATE.

NAGPUR, Feb. 3.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj informs the Associated Press that his opinion regarding Council entry has suffered no change but his loyalty to the Congress prompts him to render his fullest support to the Swaraj Party candidate without violating his principles. Moreover, Swarajists as a party as against Responsive Co-operators are close to No-Changers. Seth Bajaj holds that in the present state of the country, with the unbending attitude of Government, it is humiliating to talk of accepting offices and appeals to people to vote for the Congress candidate.—A. P.

JOINT PROPAGANDA IN NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, Feb. 3.

Joint propaganda by Swarajists and Non-co-operators in favour of the Swaraj Party and Congress candidate is in full swing. Public meetings are being held daily exhorting the electorate to stand by the Cawnpore Congress resolution.—A. P.

C P. BYE-ELECTION

NAGPUR, Feb. 4.

Dr. Paranjpye has retired in favour of Mr. Bhawani Shanker Niyogi.

Under the presidentship of Dr. Moonje, a public meeting was held last night with a view to carry on propaganda against the Congress resolution and to appeal to the electorate to vote for Responsive Co-operationist.

Mr. Niyogi who stands as a candidate for the bye-election as an Independent Swarajist explained the tentative draft programme of the new Party to be formed and styled as Independent Swaraj Party. Mr Niyogi emphasised that there was a very little difference between staunch Swarajist and the new party which he was a candidate. He said the new party would accept offices to obstruct Government whenever necessary and work the reforms for what they were worth, and the pay of Ministers would be drawn by the Party which would settle the remuneration of the Minister. He said that the Minister was not an official.

Questions from the audience were asked enquiring whether there was any difference between the Liberals and new Party to which Mr. Niyogi replied that the mentality of Liberals was fundamentally different from that of the new Party.

Mr. Abhyankar, M.L.A., was allowed half an hour during which time he criticised the draft programme of the new Party and said that the minister was an official and could not obstruct Government as his appointment was entirely during the pleasure of Governor who could dismiss him at any time.

The discussion was lively and interesting. In closing the proceedings, Dr. Moonje claimed credit for himself for carrying out Swarajist programme in C. P. Council and for not allowing a Ministry to be formed so long he was a member.—A. P.

BYE-ELECTION RESULT.

AMRAOTI, Feb. 3.

Mr. K. N. Deshmukh of Daryapur has been returned to the C. P. Council from the Amraoti (West) non-Mahomedan rural constituency by 604 votes in the seat vacated by Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

A Port of Spain message says:—In the second test match the M. C. C. were all out for, 319 in their first innings (Kilner making 32, Browne taking 3 wickets for 108, and Small 2 for 47). The West Indies, in their second venture, had scored 215 for seven wickets. (St. Hill 36, Wiles 75) at the close of play.

The M. C. C. won the second Test Match against the West Indies by five wickets, The West Indies made 281 in the second innings (Austin 69) The M. C. C. made 239 for five in the second innings (Holmes made 44 and Hammand 48).

A London message says:—In the first division of the Football League, Burnley beat the Arsenal by two goals to one and Aston Villa beat Leeds by three goals to one.

In the replayed cup matches, Manchester United beat Tottenham Hotspur by two goals to nil and Bolton beat Bournemouth by six goals to two.

With a view to encouraging rifle shooting in the Dominions, the proprietors of the "Morning Post" have presented a Challenge Cup to the National Rifle Association to be competed for by teams of four representing the Colonies and Protectorates. The match will be decided at the Imperial meeting at Bisley in July.

A Lisbon message says:—

Sr. Mariano Martins, Governor of the Portuegese possessions in India, has resigned because the Central Government has annulled the decree dealing with the pay of retired officials.

In Rugby County Championship, the North Midlands beat Leicestershire by six points to three at Mosley. The match which was played on November 4th had to be replayed owing to Leicestershire playing International H. Day who is unqualified.

Last year's birthrate for England and Wales is 18.3 per thousand, the lowest ever recorded except in the war years of 1917 and 1918. The death rate is 12.2.

In the Ruby Union, the Royal Navy beat Bristol by six points to three, on Wednesday.

A Paris message says:—The Chamber on the demand of M. Doumer, has rejected by 295 to 283 votes the Finance Commission's recommendation providing for compulsory sworn declaration of income by everybody.

Accompanied by a party of friends the Prince of Wales went to London Theatre on Wednesday evening. After the performance he walked with ease to his car and was cheered by the crowd.

CEMENT CONTRACT

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OPINION TO BE TAKEN.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST RESIDENT ENGINEER.

The Corporation considered a report of the Establishment Committee about the disciplinary action to be taken against Mr. M. R. Salder, Resident Engineer, Tansa Completion Works, in connexion with the washing away of one of the piers of the North Kasheli Bridge. The Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee had come to the opinion that the chief person to be blamed was Mr. H. S. Blaine who had disobeyed the orders of his superiors although Mr. Salder could not be absolved from blame. It also decided that as no action could be taken against Blaine, the steps to be taken against Mr. Salder might be decided at the time of his going on leave. The present report agreed with those conclusions and said that he should not be granted any leave.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the report be adopted.

Dr. J. V. Vora opposed the motion, as the report proposed no punishment at all.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said no definite decision had been taken by the report, and he moved that the matter be sent back to the Committee for reconsideration.

The Commissioner said Mr. Selder had served the Corporation well for 6 1/2 years and by depriving him of his leave they would deprive him of about Rs. 12,000 which was not just as he was most unfortunate in this matter.

Mr. Nariman withdrew his motion; and the original motion was agreed to.

CEMENT CONTRACT.

The Corporation then considered the report of a Committee on the question of the termination of the cement contract. The original agreement was entered into with the Dwarka Cement Company, as also three other companies, for the supply of cement to the Corporation at about Rs. 60 per ton, but in the meantime one of the companies failed and its contract was transferred to the C. P. Cement Company by the Development Directorate. The Committee of the Corporation thought, with the Municipal Solicitors, that the assignment was legal and valid.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Nariman thought they had not advanced further, and as the contract was not made with the previous assent of the Corporation it was not legal and binding on the Corporation. It was not wise on the part of the Development Department to have entered into a fresh contract as it was a losing contract to the Corporation. He feared the matter was not properly considered by the Solicitors, and ought to have been sent to the Advocate-General for his opinion. He moved an amendment accordingly.

Dr. Vora seconded.

The Commissioner said the Corporation would have had to buy all their cement from the remaining three companies with whom they had contracted for at a higher rate, even if the Dwarka Cement Company's contract were not transferred to the C. P. Cement Company. By this new contract they were buying cheaper cement, and he opposed the matter being sent to the Advocate-General for his opinion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Corporation then proceeded to discuss the expenditure side of the Budget estimates.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

RETROGRADE AND REACTIONARY.

I. M. S. RESERVATION.

POONA CITY, Feb. 4.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the medical practitioners:

"This meeting of the qualified medical practitioners of Poona held on Tuesday, the 2nd February, views with dismay and extreme concern the institution of the principle of racial distinction in the Indian Medical Service by the reservation of a large number of important civil appointments for Europeans under the plea of army reserve and the treatment of European officers and their families in spite of repeated protests from the Indian medical profession. Such an arrangement would prove detrimental not only to the Indian officers of the I.M.S., but also to the prospect of the independent medical profession in general in view of the accepted principle of the indianisation of the higher services. This recommendation if given effect to would be distinctly retrograde and reactionary. This meeting, therefore, strongly protests against the proposed reorganisation of the medical services and hopes that the pernicious principle of racial distinction sought to be introduced will be abandoned and the spirit of indianisation to which the Government of India has already pledged itself will be strictly adhered to.—A. P.

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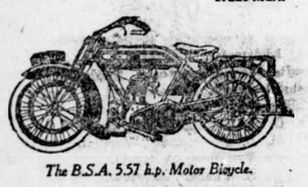

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WAGE EARNERS VS. EMPLOYERS.

(Continued from page 7.)

The condition of workers required a careful watch by this House because they were not represented here. In considering this question, therefore the Assembly must be broad-minded. No doubt the Bill must be closely examined in the Committee. The very fact tha the employers had all combined to oppose the Bill showed that it was essential. (Laughter.).

Mr. Rangachariar explained the system obtaining in Madras Presidency and expressed the opinion that the bulk of population there would not welcome the Bill.

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra on behalf of the Government quoted the opinions of the Local Governments which were all opposed to the Bill. The opinion from Bombay where the Governor had taken a personal interest in the matter and introduced the fortnightly payment system now stated that it was not found very helpful. The opinion of the Local Governments, said Sir B. N. Mitra, indicated that the provisions of the Bill would not be to any benefit to the worker but on the other hand would operate to his detriment. It appeared that the existing arrangement would keep the workers away from the clutches of money-lenders better than under the proposed arrangement. Sir B. P. Mitra agreed that the period for which the labourers waited to receive their payments after the month must be reduced. On this, Government were making enquiries and if they found that the legislation was necessary Government would not hesitate to introduce it.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

When the Assembly met after lunch Mr. Chamanlal replied to the arguments advanced against his measure in the course of the debate. He contended that the opinions of labour organizations he had collected were all in favour of the Bill. The opinions of the Employers' Association were bound to be against the Bill but the question was whether there was not a crying need for introducing the weekly system of payment. But the Government was not willing to accept the principle and some of the non-officials also were opposed to it. He would, therefore, withdraw the motion at present, especially in view of Sir B. N. Mitra's assurance that Government would bring a legislation to remedy the defects in the matter of late payment. (Applause.)

The motion was withdrawn.

ARBITRATION IN INDIA.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas moved for the circulation of his Bill to amend the law relating to arbitration in British India. The mover said that the need for the present legislation had been accentuated by dilatoriness of justice which necessitated the appointment of the Civil Justice Committee. The Arbitration Law, he said, should be placed on a sound basis purged of all errors and drawbacks which twenty-five years' working had brought to light. The scattered provisions must be brought together.

Mr. C. Doraiswamy Iyengar's thought by circulating the Bill they would only shelve the measure whereas it must be straight away referred to the Select Committee. Mr. Iyengar moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee but this motion was ruled out of order.

Mr. Tonkinson referred to the action taken by Government and pointed to a long statement which could form a thesis on the subject. He supported the motion of Mr. Vishindas and said Government would draw the attention of the Local Governments to the views of the Civil Service Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

Sir Hari Singh Gour moved for reference to the Select Committee his Bill to remove certain doubts as to the right of a person to effect a transfer of property otherwise than as provided by the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. He pointed out that the principle of the Bill was based on the report of the Civil Justice Committee appointed by the Government of India. Under the Transfer of Property Act the sale of immoveable property could only be made by a registered instrument. It also provided that a contract of sale did not of itself create anw interest, in or charge on suih property. Consequently, where a seller transferred property to a purchaser the latter acquired no interest in the property. But it had been held in many cases that where a vendor sought to eject him the purchaser might resist his ejectment. It was an equitable right to enable the parties to the contract to maintain status quo pending the execution of a formal sale deed.

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member, opposed the Bill. He pointed out that the Bill would cause a great deal of hardship in places like Bombay and Calcutta where leases were taking place constantly. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, when he was Law Member, had prepared the way for a revision of the whole of the Transfer of Property Act. He (Mr. Das) proposed to take this up during the Simla session in the light of the views expressed by the Civil Justice Committee. He, therefore, advised the House not to accept Sir Harj Singh Gour's motion which would only tinker with the problem. (Applause.)

Sir Henry Stanyon supported the need for changing the law as mentioned by the Civil Justice Committee.

Sir Hari Singh Gour replying to the debate said that if part performance was a good law he would not attempt to disturb it. The Hobhouse Committee had decided that only by a registered dosument could a sale be effected and yet the Law Member talked against tinkering with the law, a member of Government from which had emanated loads of tinkering legislation.

The motion for the Select Committee was lost by 18 votes against 47, a large number of Swarajists and Independents having remained neutral.—A. P.

THE DAILY HORROR.

DR. BANTING'S ATROCIOUS EXPERIMENTS ON DOGS.

The "American Journal of Physiology" from time to time furnish details of revolting cruelties in connection with insulin.

In order that our readers may note the character of the experiments being performed upon dogs, the callous attitude of the experimenters and even the carelessness that may cause them *to operate on a dog by mistake* (an event quite casually recorded), we cannot do better than quote verbatim.

The experiments are related and apparently were performed by Dr. Banting himself, associated with Dr. Gairns, and the expenses of the research were defrayed from a grant from the Carnegie Corporation Research Fund.

It seems clear from the recital that the last dog mentioned suffered pain of such an excruciating nature as to produce, not only a great change in the blood ,but actual final unconsciousness. Those who only know the blessings of anaesthesia by the experience of having been purposely rendered unconscious *to* pain can hardly realise what it must mean to be rendered unconscious *through* pain; that is, when Nature mercifully steps in to put an end to agony that is intolerable.

Some people persist in believing that vivisection involves little suffering. They should note:—

(1) That Dr. Banting is the recipient of the Nobel Prize and many honours, the man whose work is most exalted at the present time in Great Britain by all those who defend vivisection and used most in opposing our work.

(2) That this Dr. Banting is a man who confesses to having poured boiling water into a dog until it fainted from pain.

Those are the facts; aned here is the recital, given in the very words of doctors Banting and Gairns, lest anti-vivisectionists should be accused of misrepresenting or misquoting:—

"In order to show that the production of insulin in response to sugar is in no way dependent on the nervous system, the following experiment was carried out. "On April 27, dog 50 was anesthetized, abdomen opened," the tail portion of pancreas was separated from its mesenteric attachments, and the pancreas was stripped off the duodenum. The pancreas was then cut across at the level of the larger duct; care was taken to prevent damage to the pancreatic branch of the superior mesenteric artery and vein which enter the tip of the uncinate process. The remainder of the mesentery was divided. In this way 'a pedicle graft of about one-fourth of the pancreas was prepared. A stab incision was then made about two inches to the right of the original incision, and the subcutaneous tissues were separated to form a pocket for the future graft.' The graft was scraped to remove its serous covering and to present a raw surface. It was then drawn through the small incision, and sutured in the subcutaneous pocket. On a diet of dog biscuit and lean meat the dog remained sugar-free and blood sugar normal for 21 days. At the end of this time 'two grams of glucose per kilo of body weight were injected intravenously.' (That is a deep injection right into the vein.) The blood sugar was followed as before and the carve was of normal character and returned to the normal level in two and a quartere hours. 'On May 19 the abdomen was re-opened' and the graft was found firmly attached to the normal level in two and a tached in the subcutaneous tissues. The artery and vein of the pedicle were dissected free and carefully stripped bare and thoroughly painted with 2 per cent. silver nitrate solution, so that any remaining nerve fibres would be destroyed. 'On the following day the same amount of sugar was given intravenously' and it was found that the blood sugar curve was again normal in character, reaching the normal level at the end of two hours. On May 23 the blood sugar was 0.134, on May 25, 0.103, and on May 28, 0.082. 'On May 29 the pedicle was ligated and divided.' On June 5 blood sugar was 0.104. 'About the middle of August the dog was operated on by mistake for another experiment.' The wound became infected and the dog died about September 1

"Having found that a nerve supply is not essential for the normal function of the islets cells, it was decided to investigate the effect of an altered blood supply. It had been observed that in the attempt to produce diabetes by 1, 'injections of strengthened into the pancreas' (dogs 7 and 8); 2, 'injections of boiling water into the pancreatic arteries' (dogs 2 and 6); 3, 'X-ray of the exposed pancreas (dogs 10, 17, 31, 45 and 47), the dogs in no case became diabetic, but in some cases showed a subnormal blood sugar for three or four days following the operative procedure. 'The common feature in all these cases was a damaged pancreas and its consequent hyperemia.'

"In order to test this hypothesis it was decided to increase the blood supply to the pancreas experimentally by the local application of heat. This was done as follows. A dog was anesthetized, abdomen opened and the tail portion of the pancreas separated from its mesenteric attachments. 'The pancreas was then wrapped about with thin rubber tubing both ends of which protruded through the abdominal wound. In later experiments a glass coil with rubber connections was used since it is a better heat conductor.' The remainder of the wound was closed and the margins were injected with a local anesthetic (2 per cent novocain). 'The dog was allowed to recover from the anesthesia and operation, and when the blood sugar had returned to normal the pancreas was heated by passing hot water through the tumes. . .'

"The temperature of the water used for irrigation varied from 50 deg. to 55 deg. C. 'If higher temperatures were used an increase in blood sugar and vomiting occurred, and one case in which boiling water was used resulted in unconsciousness. It is evident that the higher temperature caused pain which raised the blood sugar.' When water over 60 deg. C. was applied the blood sugar lowering effect of the hyperemia was overbalanced by the blood sugar raising effect of pain."

DIVISION LIST RE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

The following is the division list on Sir Alexander Muddiman's resolution relating to salaries of judges on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which was lost to-day by a majority of ten in the Assembly.

FOR (40)

The following forty voted for the motion:—

Mr. Willson, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Sir Henry Stanyon, Sir Denys Bray, Sir B. N. Mitra, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Dr. Macphail, Sir Willoughby Carey, Mr. G. P. Roy, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Clow, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Sim, Mr. Burdon, Mr. Graham, Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Mr. K. S. Jatar, Mr. Calvert, Lt.Col. Owens, Mr. Neave, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Bajpai, Mr. Hudson, Prince Akram Hussain Khan, Mr. Loffeey, Sir Abdul Qayum, Maulvi Abul Kasim, Mr. Maguire, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. Mezlett, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Gordon, Saivid Mahomed Ismail, Mr. M. C. Naidu, Dr. S. A. K. Jeelani and Capt. Hira Singh.

AGAINST (50.)

The following fifty voted against the motion:—

Mr. Goswami, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Rangaswami Aiyanger, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Mr. Gaya Prasad Sinha, Mr. Chamanlal, Mr Venkatapatiraju, Mr Neogy, Mr. B. Das, Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, Lala Duni-chand, Mr. Ranga Iyer, U Tok Kyi, Mr. M. K. Acharya, Mr. Doraiswamy Aiyanger, Mr. Samiullah Khan, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Pandit Shambhu Dayal Misra, Saiyid Majid Baksh, Maulvi Syed Murtuza, Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr. Ambica Prasad Sinha Mr. K. S. Roy, Mr. Narain Das, Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, Sardar V N. Mutalik, Mr. Reddi, Mr. Yacoob Ariff, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Khawaja Abdul Karim, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Mr. Talatuley, Dr. Kishanlal Nehru, Shaikh Mushir Hussain Kidwai, Sir Harisingh Gour, Mr. B. C. Pal, Mr. K. K. Chanda, Mr. Rama Aiyanger, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Dr. S. K. Datta, Dr. Lohokare, Mr. Atimuzzaman Chaudhri, Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan, Maulvi Badi Uzzaman, Mr. Ismail Khan and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty. —A. P.

MOTION TO AID TIN PLATE INDUSTRY.

DELHI, Febry. 4.

Sir Charles Innes has given notice of a resolution that no action be taken on Chapter 4 and 5 of the Tariff Board's Report regarding the grant of supplementary protection to the steel industry except that supplementary assistance be given to the tinplate industry in India (a) by increasing from Rs. 60 to Rs. 85 per ton specific protective duty on all steels, tin plates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers and (b) by reducing duty on tin block from 15 per cent ad valorem to a specific duty of Rs. 250 a ton.—A. P.

RELEASE OF A SIKH LEADER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 1.

Sardar Manmohan Singh of Pindicheri (Dr. Sheigupura) who was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonsonment and fined Rs. 300 in the Bhai Pheru struggle has been released from Cambellpur Jail at the expiry of his sentence. He reached Amritsar yesterday, was welcomed and garlanded by his friends. He has been given a Saropa ("pledge of honour") from Akal Takhat.

It may be mentioned here that the authorities attached and afterwards auctioned the whole of his property for the recovery of the fine imposed. There was none left to support his mother. He has grown weak in body but his heart is stronger than before. In spite of the loss of his property he looks cheerful and very enthusiastic.

BARODA COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Feb. 1.

The 27th social gathering of Baroda College which was held on January 31st was attended by the Maharaja Saheb and other members of the royal family. The Central hall of the College which had been gaily decorated for the occasion was packed up with guests of both sexes and the past and present College students.

The two principal features of the evening's entertainment were its comical dialogues and dramatic scenes.

At the conclusion of the function the Maharaja Saheb thanked the students for giving such a nice treat and his Highness announced a generous donation of Rs. 500 in aid of such "social." The Maharaja Saheb and other members of the royal family, after being offered flowers by Principal S. G. Barrow, motored to the Palace.

SOUTH INDIANS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—According to the "Evening News of India" dated 3rd February, Mr. Bhagat has sent a letter to the Bombay Corporation to take steps to avoid the so-called competition of Madrasi Hindus and Mangalore Christians who are depriving the "permanent residents" of Bombay of employment. It is regrettable that, in these days when serious efforts are made to unite diverse communities and to secure the God-given rights to our countrymen, who through no fault of their own, are persecuted in South Africa and elsewhere abroad, Mr. Bhagat should draw a redherring across the name of Indians dividing them into Bombayites, Madrasi Hindus, and so on and so forth. God forbid that a time should come when Mr. Bhagat, in his hot haste to rescue the poor "permanent residents" of Bombay from being deprived of their livelihood by South Indians and others will divide Bombayites into Guzaratics, Deccanies and what not, so as to secure employment to that particular community to which he belongs. The public will easily judge that Mr. Bhagat is doing that which he would not tolerate others to suffer.

The South Indians are not responsible if, they, among others, are chosen for jobs by the employers. What they do is to apply, and it will be unfair to accuse them of elbowing out others, as people like Mr. Bhagat in Bombay and Dr. Malan in South Africa do. Moreover, Mr. Bhagat forgets that many foreigners who exploit Indian markets are not less responsible for the present unemployment position. What has Mr. Bhagat done to avoid unfair competition in trade and why should he blame other provincials of depriving the Bombayites of employment, and strive to shut them out simply because they come from other provinces.—I am, etc.,

K. BALARAMAN.

Matunga, Feb. 4.

VILE-PARLE WANTS SEPARATE MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

As previously notified by the Deputy Collector of the Bombay Suburban District, a meeting of the would-be Municipal voters of Vile Parle was held in the Parle Tilak Vidyalaya on Monday last, to consider the question of the inclusion of Vile Parle in the proposed Andheri Municipality, with Mr. P. J. Gandhy, the Deputy Collector, in the chair. The chairman explained to the meeting the Government resolution on the question and requested the voters to vote on the proposal. At the request of the Chairman the proposal was explained to the meeting in Marathi by Mr. Bhadkamkar and in Gujarati by Dr. Vaidya. All except one, voted against the inclusion of Vile Parle in the Andheri Municipality.

With a view to acquaint the Government with the demand of Vile Parle, Mr. S. M. Deshpande, moved the following resolution:—"This meeting of the landlords and tenants of Vile Parle resolves that Vile Parle should be given a separate Municipality under the District Municipal Act as early as possible." The proposition after being duly seconded by Dr. V. H. Bedekar and supported by Dr. S. K. Vaidya, was put to vote and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the chair brought the meeting to a close.

SRI RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM (KHAR.)

AN APPEAL.

The Secretaries, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Santa-Cruz, write as follows:—

We beg to acknowledge with sincere thanks the following further contributions towards the Ashrama building funds:—

Seth Mathuradas Varsonji Khimji Rs. 250; (through Mr. J. K. Mehta); A Parsi (7th instalment) Rs. 125; A Parsi (8th instalment) Rs. 125; Bhogindralal T. Munim Esq Rs. 25; Shantilal Javeri Esq. Rs. 11; P. N. Deshpande Esq. Rs. 10; Mrs. C. Rs. 10; Collection through C. Narayana Menon Esq. Rs. 25; Collection through N. Ratna Esq. Rs. 10; Collection through C. T. Popat Esq. Rs. 10. Total Rs. 601. Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 9,319. Total Rs. 9,920.

We earnestly request those of the philanthropic public of Bombay, who have not yet come forward with their help to send their mite immediately. Every month we have to pay to the Bombay Development Department an instalment of about Rs. 170 towards interest and re-payment of loan. The burden of debt is hampering the work of the Ashrama. We wish to pay off, if possible the whole loan at the earliest possible opportunity. We have received till now a little less than Rs. 10,000. And Rs. 15,000 are still to be collected to relieve the Ashrama fully of its debt.

The Ashrama is maintaining a small charitable dispensary for the benefit of the poor of the locality. This institution also is in urgent need of funds.

Contributions, however small, will be thankfully received by (1) Swami Yatiswaranand, Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Khar, P. O. Santa-Cruz, Bombay or (2) Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Treasurer, Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, c/o. Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Solicitors, Old French Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Radiant Club Ambulance Branch classes, in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Military Sanitation for Males and Females will be conducted in the Charni Road Municipal School, near Prarthana Samaj on every Saturday for Females (in Marathi) and on every Sunday for Males (in English) commencing from Saturday the 6th instant and Sunday the 7th instant respectively.

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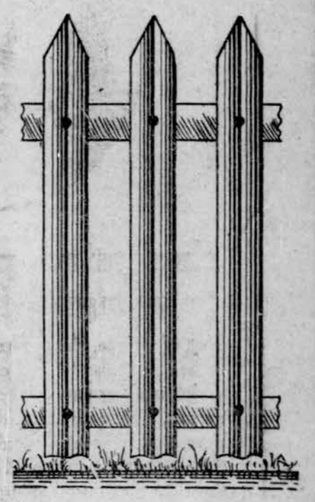

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THE NEXT ELECTION,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The triennial municipal elections have resulted in the loss of some seats to the Nationalist party. How far this loss is due to scanty propaganda and the nomination of doubtful candidates I cannot say. But as far as the G Ward is concerned, I, who worked for the cause of the nationalist candidates, can boldly say that the poor result is due to nomination of five candidates and the absence of any intensive propaganda as in the year 1922. The nomination of four Hindu candidates was a blunder and those of us who knew something of the prospects by actual work among the voters knew fully well that only two would get in. On the election day at about noon some of us appealed to Mr. Patel to withdraw at least at that late hour so that Mr. Damodar's position could be strengthened but he did not agree with the result that we see now. They both together polled 3,433 votes which were enough to ensure the success of one of them. The Nationalist candidates altogether polled 13,341 votes and secured only two seats while non-nationalists secured four seats for 17,779 votes. I hope the Executive of the Nationalist party will take a lesson from the G Ward election results. Very recently Lala Lajpat-rai warned Congressmen against nominating dark horses hoping that the prestige of the Congress would ensure success. This warning was not heeded so far as G Ward was concerned.

I am afraid the same fate awaits the Nationalist party in the by-election for the Bombay Council caused by the election of Mr. Baptista to the Assembly. Both Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. Jamnadas Erunza have announced their candidatures and I am sure both will cut each other allowing a non-nationalist to be elected.—Yours, etc.,

R. KRISHNA AIYAR.

Dadar, Feb. 4.

PROHIBITION AND GOVERNMENT.

Sir Leslie Wilson in the course of his reply to the address he received from the Broach Anjuman-e-Islam on Wednesday, said:—

"Your request that effect should be given within a short period to the policy of prohibition which we have announced is a very natural one, in view of the feelings of your community on the subject. You must, of course, be aware that the result of this policy will be greatly to reduce the revenues of Government, and at the same time you are anxious, as we are also anxious, to spend a great deal more money on Mahomedan education. You also insist on the use of a second language in the schools in which your children are educated, which necessarily involves more expense than would be required if your children were educated in the local vernacular. You will, therefore, I think, agree with me that, before we take any steps which would make it impossible to provide this money for the education of your children, we should find out where the revenue can be obtained to replace what would be lost in giving effect to the policy of prohibition; and we have decided to appoint a Committee for this purpose. It is true that the opinion of your community is strongly in favour of prohibition, but you are at the same time anxious, and rightly anxious, for the spread of education; and this being so, I feel that we must have your full support in our endeavours to obtain some other source of revenue, as that is the only way in which we can give effect to your wishes, both in regard to our excise policy and in our efforts to supply the educational facilities which you require."

GOVERNOR ON PORT OF BROACH

Sir Leslie Wilson in the course of his reply to the addresses he received from the Broach Merchants' Association and Sanitary Association, on Wednesday said:—

"With regard to your suggestion for the improvement of the Port of Broach, it will be necessary to make more detailed enquiries than I have yet had time to do on the points raise in this connection in your address, and I shall take up this question on my return to Bombay. As you all know, the Port of Bombay is self-supporting, and, although the Port Trustees are enabled to borrow money with the help of Government, still they have to meet in the long run all expenditure on the Port of Bombay from their own revenues. It will be a matter for consideration whether the Port of Broach could be developed in a similar way, and made self-supporting, and any suggestions which you may have to make as to the manner in which the expenditure on the Port should be financed will receive our most careful consideration.

The erosion which is caused by the river on its bank near the City will, as you request, be examined by the department concerned, and any plans which can be devised for the purpose of preventing further erosion will be considered and adopted, if funds permit.

The replacement of the Octroi by the Terminal Tax is, I think it is generally agreed, a very great improvement. The Octroi is expensive to collect, leaves room for a great deal of leakage, and imposes on the public a burden which is far greater than the benefit which accrues to the local authority. All taxation is necessarily unpopular, and it is only natural that on the first introduction of the Terminal Tax it should be found to press hardly on certain interests which were not so much or so directly affected by the Octroi. Full consideration will be given to the protest which you have made in this matter, and I believe it is possible for the tax to be so adjusted as to leave little ground for complaint. At the same time you are all aware that the Municipality is very much in need of additional funds in order to carry out Municipal duties, and the necessary funds cannot be provided without taxation which is bound to affect to a certain extent the mercantile community.

ANKLESHWAR'S WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

Sir Leslie Wilson in the course of his reply to the address he received from the Ankleshwar Municipality on Thursday said:—

"In your address you have struck the right note of municipal administration by taking credit for first helping yourselves, and I am glad to learn that you have succeeded in improving very greatly your financial position. I have caused enquiries to be made regarding the offer of a grant of Rs. 60,000 in 1918 for a water-supply scheme to which you refer, but no record of such an offer or promise can be found. I learn, however, that the Sanitary Engineer has completed his investigations of a source of supply, and that the surveys have been carried out. The preliminary report with a rough estimate of the cost is under scrutiny, and the scheme will shortly be referred to you for your opinion, and in order to ascertain your views regarding the possibility of financing the scheme. I trust that with the help of our expert advisers which, as you can see, has been placed freely at your disposal you will be able to evolve a satisfactory scheme."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Kushta message states that judgment was delivered in the Halsa Railway disaster case in the court of the Sub-Divisional Officer yesterday when accused Upendra N. Banerji; Assistant Station Master and Gunner Mannu Sheik were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and one year, respectively, under Section 101 of Act IX of 1890.

At the inquest held at Madras touching the death of Mr. A. E. Lyoung Canteen, Manager of H. M. S. "Effingham" the jury, which consisted of officers of the Effingham and the Cairo, returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by drinking lysol while temporarily of unsound mind.

A Lahore message says:—It is understood that the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, will soon after his assumption of charge open the Headworks of Sutlej Valley project at Sulemake on April 12.

Sir William Marris visited Cawnpore on Tuesday and presided over the prize distribution ceremony of the Cawnpore Agricultural College. His Excellency was the guest of Mr. C. T. Allen, C.I.E., at dinner and he left Cawnpore same night by train for Barabanki.

A Calcutta message says that the decree nisi obtained in June by Princess Nirupama for dissolution of marriage with Prince Victor of Cooch Behar was made absolute before Mr. Justice Buckland on Tuesday. The Prince did not appear in the Court.

By a majority the Calcutta Corporation at Wednesday's meeting approved of the principle of the Bengal Phooka bill on the lines of Government recommendations. The question of a new experiment of appointing non-medical science graduates as Food Inspectors was referred back to a select committee.

The Secretaries of the Postal and R. M. S. Association wires from Trichinopoly:—"An emergency general body meeting unanimously decided to wire Government and the Assembly members to give best consideration to the All-India Secretary's letter regarding revision of all classes and differential treatment in Madras, and has urged Mr. Tarapada Mukherji to proceed to Delhi forthwith to watch the situation and amend matters.

"The coming of World Teacher" was the theme of a lecture delivered by Lady Lutyens at a largely attended public meeting held at the Theosophical Hall, Calcutta on Thursday. Mr. Hirendranath Dutt presiding. She said that as in past a world teacher would visit India first and enlighten the World and deliver the message of brotherhood.

The next session of Punjab Legislative Council will commence on 25th February and continue upto 18th March.

Mr. Ahmed Dadabhai Palwala, a well-known Memon leader and sympathetic Memon reformer, died on Thursday morning at the age of 70. Universal sorrow prevails in the Amreli and the national school is closed due to this sad demise.

After a lapse of twenty-four years the provincial synod of Wesleyan Methodist Church in Western India held its annual session in Medak, Hyderabad State. Among the interesting items was a report of 7,000 Baptisms in the provincial area during the year bringing the total to over 15 thousand.

25 chests of Benares opium were sold at the opium sale held on Wednesday at Calcutta. The total proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,13,675.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce resolved at its last general monthly meeting to support the representation of the Southern India Skin and Hides Merchants' Association to the Government of India in regard to the cancellation of 15 per cent. import duty on wattle bark and to ask the Skins and Hides Sub-Committee of the Chamber to formulate a practical scheme, whereby the Government could interest itself in the production of the avaram bark on an economical basis.

Members of the Depressed India Association and leaders of Depressed classes have decided to present a congratulatory address to Mr. Ramchandra Sutvajee Nekaljay, M. L. C., on his appointment as a Justice of the Peace of Bombay.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Feb 4.

The western disturbance has passed eastwards into North-West India. It again caused nearly general rain yesterday in Punjab Kumaon Hills with a few falls in adjacent plains and has also inducted local showers in Central Bengal, Orissa, North Hyderabad, North Madras Coast and East Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are.—Berhampore one and a half inches; Angul Roorkee and Simla a half; Mukteswar, and Dehra Dun three quarters Mussooree one and a half, Raipur one, Nizambad half; Gopalpur three quarters. A fresh disturbance is passing through Persia.

Forecast:—Decrease in Western Himalayas and extension into Assam.—A. P.

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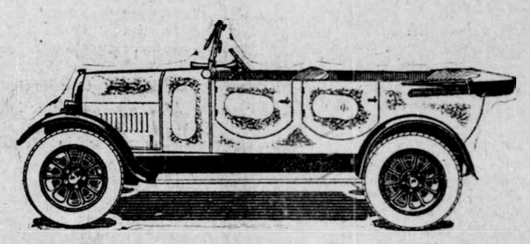

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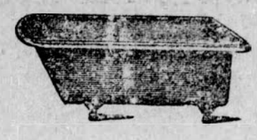

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CONDUCT TOWARDS M. L. C'S CONDEMNED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, Febry. 2.

A public meeting of the Hindus and Muslims of Sukkur convened under the signatures of leading and influential men of both the communities on Monday last in the Mahomed Ali Town Hall, Sukkur, under the presidentship of Seth Motiram, Municipal Councillor, unanimously passed a resolution condemning the conduct of Mr. D. G. Ommaney, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind towards Khan Bahadur Shahnawaz Bhutto, O.B.E., C.I.E., M.L.C., and Mr. M. A. Khuhro, M.L.C., and other respectable zamindars on the occasion of the police sports show at Jacobabad. The following were the chief speakers: Messrs. Abdul Hameed Khan, Bhojraj M Ajwani, C. T. Vajechha, Moulvi Tajmahomed, Ahmed Ali Khan and Virumal Begraj.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

A formal meeting to form a Reception Committee for the third session of the Industrial and Commercial Congress to be held at Delhi on the 19th instant was held under the presidentship of Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh at his residence on the 30th Jan.

A strong reception committee of about 25 leading members of the mercantile community was formed and the following office bearers were appointed.—

Chairman:—The Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna.

Vice-Presidents:—R. B. Lala Sultan Singh and Sardar Sahab S. Sobha Singh.

Treasurer:—Seth Laxmi Narain Gadodia.

Secretaries:—Lala Ram Pershad and Lala Adishwar Lal Jain.

Fee for the membership of the reception committee has been fixed Rs. 5, and the fee of delegates Rs. 10.

All information regarding the Congress can be had from the Secretaries (Lala Ram Pershad c/o. The Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Association and Mr. Adishwar Lal Jain, Treasurer, Central Bank of India Ltd., Delhi).

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.

Referring to the Associated Press message from Delhi dated 2nd instant which has appeared to-day reporting the formation of a Reception Committee in connection with the forthcoming Industrial and Commercial Congress, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, has issued the following press note, as the A. P. message is likely to cause some misunderstanding in the public mind.

"The Reception Committee that is reported to have been formed in Delhi is not different from the Reception Committee of the Congress which has been already formed in Bombay, but is only a special local Committee formed for the purpose of making arrangements and affording facilities for the successful holding of the Congress Session in Delhi."—A. P.

BOMBAY BABY WEEK

In order that every visitor may have an opportunity of hearing the speeches, arrangements have been made for the installation of loud speakers at the opening ceremony of Bombay Baby Week at the Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum on Tuesday February 9. Sir Leslie Wilson (who will be accompanied by Lady Wilson) will declare the exhibition open. Mrs. Besant will deliver an address on "Our duty to the child."

Resides the special film, to which reference has already been made, the attractions of the exhibition will include a health play in Gujerati and Marathi.

In order to give purdah ladies an opportunity of seeing and studying the many interesting stalls in the Exhibition it will be reserved on the second day for women only. A large number of invitations have been issued and Lady Wilson will preside and deliver an address which will be translated into Urdu by Mrs. Dehlavi wife of the Minister for Excise and Forests. Short speeches will be made by other Mahomedan ladies and it is hoped that the attendance on this day will beat all previous records. Admission will be free on this and all other days both at Girgaum and at Parel except on the opening day at Girgaum when a small fee of two annas will be charged. Ladies and gentlemen who have received invitations for the first day's ceremony are reminded of the necessity for replying and intimating whether they intend to be present Accommodation for invited guests will be strictly limited and it will not be possible to reserve seats except for those who reply to the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Noronha, Club Road, Byculla.

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"My Leg is now well."

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

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Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

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A FEW "TESTIMONIALS"
READ WHAT THEY SAY

FOR COTTON SPECULATION.

What you said exactly came true. I write below what you said?—
Quotations for the cotton rates,
4th higher than 3rd.
6th equal to 4th.
6th higher than 4th and 5th.
7th lower than 6th.
8th higher than 7th.
10th and 11th highest.
This came quite correct. Therefore I press you to follow this procedure and continue this daily. I am thankful to you for the telegram and the quotations stated in that also proved quite correct.

(Sd.) R. S. IYER.
Nagpur, (C. P.) 8—11—1924.

ORDER REPEATED.

I am really pleased to write that by God's grace your cotton forecast has given me satisfaction. Please send fully for the month of April.

(Sd.) RUSTOM PESHUTAN DABU.
Navsari, 10—3—25.

I was fortunate enough to have my life reading and I am proud to say that the details given therein exactly coincide with my fortune. This encouraged me to have one for 1925.

(Sd.) SEBASTIAO FRANCICO NORONHA
174, Second Floor, Bombay, 12—4—24.

I have gone through my life reading from you and I find the matter therein relates to my present destiny. To enlighten my doubtful and dark future shall thank you to send me my future 5 years' life reading.

(Sd.) E. C. MUKADAM.
Grant Road, Bombay, 4—2—24.

I have got my life reading for 1924 and I found it correct to the word. will be very glad if you send me my future for the year 1925.

(Sd.) BHIMA RAO, S.P., Ind., B.A., LL.B., c/o Jain Board
Kolhapur City, 28—5—24.

I got prepared from you last year my life reading and all the facts mentioned there have proved correct and exact. Now I again trouble you to prepare for the coming year 1925.

(Sd.) IGPAL SINGH,
Sub-Inspector of Police.
Bahils, Betul Dist., 10—1—1924.

I am very much pleased with your accurate description of my Character and temperament and do sincerely hope that your forecast will turn out correct.

(Sd.) R. S. VYDHINATHA IYER,
Deputy Collector, Tirukoilur.
3—1—25.

WONDER ! "OM" WONDER !!
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HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU

This is to certify that T. S. Venkateswara Iyer, Proprietor, H .A. Bureau, Valavanur, has predicted quite accurately the event of daughter's marriage and certain other events of my office quite accurately. His skill in answering questions in a sealed cover is something Godly.

(Sd.) V. NARASIMHA SARMA,
Sub-Registrar and Special Magistrate,
Valavanur, S. A.

PROVED CORRECT.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswar Iyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future. I wish him success.

(Sd.) W. C. Jolliffe,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay

I have gone through my life reading and I am eager to have the same for the coming year. Please be good enough send me my reading for 1925.

(Sd.) S. X. VAZ,
Dinshawmanlal, Jermananlal, Estate.
Dhobitalav, Bombay, 8—4—24.

Being satisfied by the life-reading of this year, I request you to furnish me with a copy for the year 1925.

(Sd.) J. R. O'NIEL.
Delisle Road, Lower Parel.

I have got my life reading for the present year 1924 and I will be very glad if you send the same for the coming year 1925.

(Sd.) C. M. PAREKH.
Andheri P. O., Bombay, 9—12—1924.

I shall thank you to forward me my life-reading for the coming year. I have always found your readings to be accurate and exact.

(Sd.) SORAB N. PANDAY,
P. O. B. 340, Bombay 14—11—24.

This is to certify that I have tried Mr. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer in Aroodam and Astrology. I am sure he is the best talented in the profession and he is fully confident of his calculations. I have presented him a Gold Medal on account of the gain I had since meeting him.

(Sd.) B. SOLOMON MADURAM, L. M. P.
Medical Practitioner, Renigunta.

Send your selected questions well packed in a sealed envelope. You will ge their correct reply and also your sealed cover without being opened. Always send the exact **time and date of birth** or writing your letter, or name and present age.

Questions relating to theft and Government will not be attended to. Testing questions cannot be answered.

We are preparing **TALISMAN** to overcome the evil influence of the planets and for success in every undertaking by the power of God Hanu an and nine planets.

N. B.—If you give the above accurately we guarantee the answers. Money will be refunded if the answers are not satisfactory.

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1 to 5 questions Re. 1.	1 year life reading Rs. 2.
1 or each additional question As. 4.	12 Bhavams or abstract Life History Rs. 15
	FOREIGN : DOUBLE THE INLAND RATES.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of M. R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer Avl. of the Hanuman Astrological Bureau, Valavanur, as evidenced by my perusal of his one year life reading which I have had once occasion to peruse. The delineation of character and the handling of the branch of life reading by periods is really very interesting and based upon careful reading of the horoscope in a scientific manner.

(Sd.) JODHIR BOOSHANAM,
T. S. Visvanatha Sroutigal,
Joint Sub-Registrar.
Villupuram, 11—8—25.

I have much pleasure in recommending M. R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer Avl., famous world-known Astrologer of Valavanur, S. A. District in giving out correctly the past, present and future predictions. What all he has predicted for me concerning health, family and business affairs and every item turned out to be quite correct.

(Sd.) C. K. N. RAMANATHA IYER,
of Messrs. C. K. Narayana Iyer and Sons.
Valavanur, 19—5—23.

I am very glad for the correct and prompt reply. I have to-day posted another cover of questions.

(Sd.) M. NARAYANA IYER, C.T.C.,
S. I. Rly., Shoranur.

Your loving and wonderful letter was this day received with an astonishment and amusement of love towards you. I cannot express what I have in me and know it better.

As ordered I am sending you money for two talismans.

(Sd.) A. RAMASAMY MUDALIAR,
Retired Assistant Engineer,
Secunderabad, 5—10—19.

On reading your V. P., I find them accurate. Indeed the answers are wonderful and can only be considered to be the result of the Supernatural inspiration of Sree Hanuman.

(Sd.) P. SUBHA RAO, B.A.,
Pleader, Gooty, 5—5—22.

I am very glad to inform you the receipt of your letter of answers. I wondered to see the contents. All the matters are correct. I wish to have the Talisman. Send the same by V.P.P.

Sd.) P. GOPALARATHNAM IYENGAR,
Pleader. Vellore, 23—3—22.

I have gone through my life reading sent by you. What you predicted for Mannar Ramaswamy Pathar has turned out quite correct. I appreciate your Astrological Knowledge, too much. I request you to send me one for the coming year.

(Sd.) DEVAKI VENKATA KRISHNA CHETTY,
Proprietor, Messrs. Krishna & Co.,
Madras, 31—10—24.

UP-TO-DATE.

Last year I had my life reading from you and that was to my entire satisfaction. I request you to send me one for the year '25.

(Sd.) R. C. ECORALAWALLA,
Cash Office, Princess Dock,
Bombay, 22—12—24.

Many thanks for your answers to my questions received the other day per V.P.P. All the answers tally with questions and are correct.

(Sd.) G. M. PHATAK, M.A., LL.B.,
Sub-Judge, Bhusaval.

RECEIVED A LIFT.

I am glad to inform you that I received lift in my pay and position as predicted by you.

(Sd.) ANANDRAM H.
Magistrate, Kandhkot, Sind.

I am thankful to you for the answer which you have sent us to the six questions put by me. The answers given tally with the questions.

(Sd.) BABU PRASHAD,
District and Sessions Judge, Bharatapur.

I appreciate your predictions. If you suggest a remedy I will be thankful.

(Sd.) K. L. VENKATA RAO, B.A., B.L.
District Munsif,
Kavali, Nellore District.

Received your answer cover with my sealed cover intact. The answers tally with the questions.

(Sd.) K. S. VENKATACHALAM IYER,
District Munsiff, Tanjore.

ALWAYS ACCURATE

I beg to inform you that your life reading gave me all sureness. Will you send me another one book of future reference to next year.

(Sd.) R. SILVALOBO NORTON.
Agent, Makinnon Mackenzie,
Karachi, 27—9—24.

I request you to be good enough to send me the life reading for the coming year. I beg to say I am very much satisfied with yours of the current year.

(Sd.) L. H. FERNANDZ,
Mavalikara, Travancore, 8—10—1924.

Kindly be as good as to send me my life reading for the next year. I am satisfied with yours of the past year.

(Sd.) P. A. D. LIMA.

I got my life reading from you and I found the same to be very useful to me for the complete year 1924. So I am asking you again to send my annual life reading for the year 1925.

(Sd.) KAIKOBAD S. MALABARWALLA,
Bombay, 25—10—24.

I am very much obliged to you for the answers to my queries. Innumerable thanks for you for having suggested the use of Sree Hanuman's Talisman.

(Sd.) RAM SWARUPA KANSHALA,
Professor.
Ambala City, The Punjab.

Last year I had my life reading from you. I request you to be good enough to send by V.P.P., a similar reading for the coming year.

(Sd.) C. V. SUBRAMANIAM,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 13—9—24.

WONDERFUL THOUGHT READER.

I was completely satisfied with the accuracy of the replies and I am anxious to send you money for the Talisman. Send one year life reading.

(Sd.) K. R. UPADYE, B.A., LL.B.,
High Court Pleader, Bombay.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I keep good and sound health after putting on your Talisman. I also inform you that the Almighty has favoured me with a male child.

(Sd.) GHELABHAI ATMARAM SHETH,
Hausore, (Via) Ankleshwar.

I was satisfied with your replies and having full faith in the divine power of Sree Hanumanjee and full confidence in your words, I have ventured to send the amount. Soon send Talisman.

(Sd.) GOPAL LAL N. ADHYARN,
Messrs. Patel Trivedi and Co.,
Ahmedabad.

As per your advice I have your Sarva Karya Sidhi Talisman and went to see my superiors for the success of my business. To my great astonishment at the first chance I came out fully successful which I never hoped.

(Sd.) V. SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU,
Chief Inspector, The Standard Oil Co.

Your clairvoyance is really wonderful and I cannot but admire your power of reading questions under a sealed cover. Answer tally with the questions. Wish you every success.

(Sd.) GOPAL KRISHNA, M.A., M.R.A.S.,
Head Master, Rohtak.

Many thanks for the answers. It is a wonder how you could guess my questions without opening the sealed cover. One of your predictions regarding the Viceroy's Cup winner has been fulfilled as I see from to-day's papers.

(Sd.) SWERT C. BANERJEE,
Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta.

For further Particulars apply to :—

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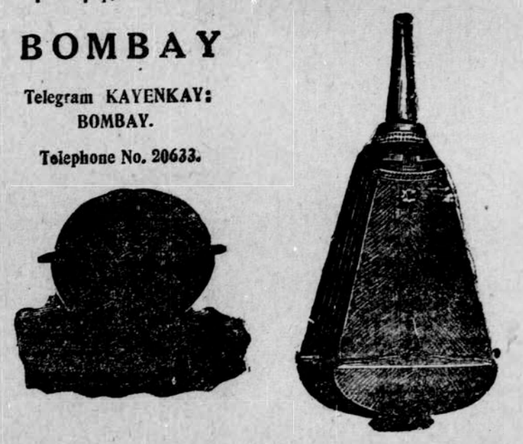

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ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nal Sarak, DELHI.
BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadall. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI Pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI Pens with three dozen blue black Inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector packets, three for three pens and one for my pen—Nandulal Lallubhai.

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